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BIRTHS.

On October 4th, at Redbourn, HERTS, the wife of DOUGLAS EDMUND McGREGOR (Shanghai), of a son.

On November 8th, at H.M. Legation, Peking, the wife of C. W. CAMPBELL, Esq., C.M.G., of a daughter.

On November 9th, at Shanghai, the wife of N. G. MINTLAND, of a son.

On November 12th, at Cosmopolitan Dock, the wife of T. DE FARIA-NEVES, of a son.

On November 13th, at No. 6 East Avenue, Kowloon, the wife of R. S. JUDAH, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

On November 11th, at the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Hongkong, by the Rev. P. de Gabardi, LEONOR MARIA ROMANA, only daughter of A. H. M. DA SILVA, Esq., of No. 1 "Victoria View," Garden Road, Kowloon, to MANUEL AUGUSTO DE FIGUILREDO, youngest son of the late JOSE MIGUEL VICTOR DE FIGUEIREDO, of Hongkong.

Hongkong Weekly Press.

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ARRIVAL OF MAIIS.

The English Mail of 19th ultimo arrived, per the ss. *Devanha*, on Friday, the 16th instant.

FAR EASTERN NEWS.

At Shanghai on November 3th, a court martial was held on the two German sailors of H.I.G.M.S. *Iltis*, charged with murdering two Japanese restaurant keepers on October 13th. The Court found that it was the Japanese who started the row, and that the Germans acted under excitement. Both prisoners were discharged.

An informal meeting of the shareholders in the Weihsiwei Gold Mining Co. (1905) was held on Nov. 8th, when it was decided that the directors should put before the shareholders a scheme on the lines of the second scheme submitted to shareholders, and preferably on the basis of an increase of capital rather than on one of liquidation and the formation of a new company.

The following comparative table shows the value in gold dollars, of the exports of the principle staples from the United States to China and Hongkong during the eight months ended August 31st, 1905 and 1906.

	Cotton	Mineral	Wheat
China.	Cloths.	Oil.	Flour.
1905	22,684,506	4,656,835	213,36
1906	14,399,733	2,443,585	499,26
To Hongkong.			
1905	52,908	657,416	1,510,426
1906	44,855	251,463	2,024,422

The following table shows the comparative value, in gold dollars, of the imports of tea and silk into the United States for the eight months ended August 31st, 1904, 1905 and 1906.

	1904.	1905.	1906.
Tea	9,404,840	7,910,233	7,895,500
Silk	30,372,336	34,932,074	32,861,544

The following decree was published at Peking on Nov. 8th:—By command of the Empress Dowager and in response to the memorial of Viceroy Sham of the Two Kwang provinces, who reports a terrible typhoon in the 8th moon which spread devastation over the seacoast towns of Kweilung province in the prefectures of Kaochou, Chao-chou, Lei-chou, Lieu-chou and Ching-chou, as well as in Hongkong, a calamity which is the first of its kind in several tens of years that has visited the viceroyalty, we wish to express our deepest pity and sympathy at the great loss in lives and shipping caused by the typhoon, and hereby command that the sum of Tls. 100,000 be paid out of the Privy Purse which is to be distributed first from the Provincial Treasury to the sufferers. Let them be relieved properly and an honest distribution of aid be given so that no one may be left out of the Imperial Bounty.

An old and respected Portuguese resident of this colony passed away at his residence in Caine Road on November 11th after a few days' illness. We refer to Mr. C. J. Gonçalves, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. Mr. Gonçalves, who was in perfect health up till a few weeks ago, had a fit in his office and became unconscious for a time. Medical aid was summoned, and he was subsequently removed to his residence, where he lingered for a week with wavering senses. Mr. Gonçalves was pronounced by the doctor to be suffering from cerebral hemorrhage, and although his condition was serious, hopes were entertained for his recovery until a couple of days ago when he was found to be slowly sinking. He died at 9 o'clock on Sunday morning. The deceased who was 67 years old, faithfully served the bank for the long period of 43 years; in fact, from the starting of the bank. He was known by his confreres as the "old father of the bank", and was highly respected by all the officers and other employees of that institution. The deceased left a widow and a grown up family to mourn his loss. The funeral will take place this afternoon at 4.30, and will pass the monument at 5. p.m.

The smoking concert recently given by the Portuguese community at the Club Lusitano in aid of the Typhoon Relief Fund, realized \$597.24 net. Tickets were sold to the amount of \$482, and drinks, &c., to \$365.55, the expenses, including cost of drinks and tobacco, \$210.51, being \$250.31.

On the 27th ult., at the temporary offices of the South Manchurian Railway Company, General Terauchi, Minister for War, Baron Shibnsawa, and other members of the Committee assembled for the allotment of the shares, recently subscribed. No applications for less than ten shares were considered, and the applicants for over ten shares totalled 11,374. Eighty-nine per cent of subscribers to ten shares and over were allotted. The total number of shareholders is 10,101.

A Shanghai contemporary says:—The Police are now investigating what appears to be a gross piece of carelessness, to put it lightly, in the Paoshan District, on the North Szechuen Road Extension. One of the residents on that road, a sick lady whose husband is absent in his ship, was awakened at 6.30 a.m. on Nov. 9th by leaving three shots fired, apparently next door, and on making enquiries from her servants she learned that some "gentleman" living in the house next to hers in the terrace had fired at her chickens with a shot gun and killed six of them. Owing to the amount of lawlessness among the Chinese in the district, and the stories she had heard of a house boy having been shot in the leg by a stray bullet, and a cow having been wounded very seriously while feeding at the back of her house, she was badly frightened, being alone in the house, and very ill, adding to her nervous state. The police were called for, and on enquiry found the "gentleman" who admitted killing the chickens "as they annoyed him by their crowing"! We understand, however, that owing to this "pleasantries" occurring outside the Settlement limits, the Police are comparatively helpless to do anything, in consequence of which so far no proceedings have been taken.

Mr. Alex McLeod, who has succeeded Sir Charles Dudgeon as Chairman of the Executive Committee of the International Institute at Shanghai made some remarks when H. E. Chou Fu, as telegraphically reported in our columns, unveiled a tablet to the memory of Mr. A. A. Low. The object of the Institute was, said Mr. McLeod, well-known. It was a young institution at present, but those connected with it had every reason to be pleased with the progress made in the last year or two. A large piece of ground had been acquired and had been laid out, largely through the generous contributions of mandarins and merchants of the higher classes of Chinese in Shanghai and the neighbouring provinces. Other help had, however, come from foreigners, and the present occasion was intended to do honour to an American merchant whose sons had liberally helped the Institute. Mr. A. A. Low had left China when he (the speaker) arrived many years ago, but his name had remained, and he (the speaker) had knowledge of his sons, of whom much good was spoken. Everywhere Mr. Low had been respected for his enterprise and integrity in business. He retired very wealthy and his sons had shown their appreciation of the way in which he had been enabled to carry on business in China by contributing a larger sum than any other single donor to the International Institute.

NEWS.

(Daily Press, November 10th.)

What is "news"? An apparently necessary excursion into the region of the obvious, these few notes may yet be of service. There are evidently enough people in Hongkong who require to be instructed on the relations of press and public. Requests to "keep things out of the paper" are familiar in all newspaper offices, and they have been perhaps more frequent here of late than usual; with, we fear, more of disappointment and soreness than is desirable. One recent correspondent makes the remark that certain news "could honestly serve no good purpose, and only satisfy idle curiosity". This is an excellent lead for a discussion of our opening question: Police news, the publication of which interested parties often object to and resent, is obviously to serve a good purpose. The public gets therefrom its knowledge of what is lawful and unlawful, of the penalties for crimes it might commit, and it learns who are wrong-doers and who are therefore to be avoided or at least watched. Political intelligence may not serve, out here, any immediately practical purpose, except as adding to the educational advantages of the people. Commercial information has, of course, its own patent value. Eliminate these items, and the papers would still give a great mass of what is called "news". What good purpose does this large residuum honestly serve? Is it only to satisfy what the correspondent referred to calls "idle curiosity"? From the point of view of the newspaper, the question presents scarcely any difficulty. The newspaper supplies news to satisfy a demand, and if that demand lacks the most noble of justifications—if it be created by an "idle curiosity"—it is for the public which makes it to offer excuses, not for the journalist. Of course it is easy to understand the attitude of a member of the public who may suddenly and unexpectedly find himself or his friends the cynosure of this "idle curiosity", but has he any reasonable right to expect that a business undertaking, which a newspaper is, should make an exception to a rule of business which he or they had not previously found unpalatable? JOHN DOE reads an interesting newspaper report of a murder, say, in the family of RICHARD ROE, and enjoys it. Not in any offensive way is this meant; he simply is keenly interested in such a story of real life, because it adds to his knowledge of unfamiliar aspects of human nature. His curiosity is an instinct strongly and universally implanted by nature; he can no more help it than the inquisitive antelope can forbear making a nearer inspection of the sportsman's fluttering rag. It may be an idle curiosity: many things in Nature appear to be idle; but we would have more respect for JOHN DOE's scorn of it if it had been manifested before he suddenly found himself in the position of being its object. We took the trouble to explain to one such aggrieved party that the publication or suppression of news was not a matter of editorial whim, but rather a question of fulfilling a contract. An editor, being human, may be full of human sympathy for the friends of RICHARD ROE, in their distress at the tragic event, but with the best will in the world to oblige, and if possible to "spare the feelings of the family", he must not forget that JOHN DOE wants to know all about it, that JOHN DOE has paid him to get the information for him, and that JOHN DOE will complain at once when he finds that his dues are being withheld. It is true that JOHN DOE's curiosity is sometimes too extensive to be gratified, that

he yearns to know things that the law or his neighbours' collective good taste have decided shall not be published. That is the limit of editorial discretion; the law and the canons of decency the newspaper must observe and willingly endeavours to observe. But neither of these has so far declared such news as murders, &c., provide to be taboo, the public has decided in favour of its publication; and RICHARD ROE, until his friend either murdered or was murdered, acquiesced. No question was until then raised by him as to its good purpose, and he was mute as to the idleness of the appetite for it. Is it fair that he should demand of a newspaper to make an exception to a rule with which he was formerly content, or that he should reproach its conductors as if the "idle curiosity" were theirs? Such news, to draw a simple illustration, may be said to be equivalent to the supply of pork hanging in a provision store on the sea front. There is a demand for pork; the storekeeper undertakes the supply, and no one dreams of regarding him as anything but a business man engaged in honest trade. But comes suddenly a very seasick passenger, and beholds the pork. It has a new and personal meaning for him. In short, it turns his stomach, the mere sight of it. "Put that horrid stuff away," he cries to the storekeeper, and explains his sorry plight. The storekeeper is sympathetic, and would gladly consider the passenger's feelings, but there is a run on pork, and he is compelled to be constantly exposing it to view. We may say that these remarks are prompted by the fact that we have been put in the position of that storekeeper, and have had to suffer a most extraordinary upbraiding from the sick passenger. It is the honest opinion of such a one that not one of our subscribers would clamour for details of events tragic in their nature and distressing to the concerned. In passing, it should be stated that we are not charged with giving details, but with mentioning that a murder took place in the house of RICHARD ROE, who would apparently find solace in his trouble if we deceived the aforesaid subscribers into believing that the murderer was a case of measles. RICHARD ROE persists that the unpleasant truth "might have been easily avoided." We have tried, for the benefit of future applicants, to explain how such matters are not so easy as they may appear to the outsider, and why such favours should not be solicited.

RAILWAYS AND POLITICS.

(Daily Press, 12th November.)

UNFORTUNATELY it cannot be denied that there is a growing tendency to make use of the powerful organisations of great railways in these modern times for political ends: the tendency is most marked in the United States, but it is not absent elsewhere. The commanding position now occupied by the various continental lines with regard to the commerce of the world has thrown temptation in their way, and this led to competition and cutting rates between the various lines with the object of attracting traffic. This competition in so many cases proved ruinous to the interests involved, that these freight wars have for the most part ceased or are carried on on much reduced lines. It also conducted in many cases to the amalgamation of the conflicting interests after one or both had been brought to the verge of extinction; and so in the end by the inevitable increase of rates proved injurious to the public interest. More than all this these amalgamations threw continental, or in some cases world-wide interests into the hands of comparatively small cliques of capitalists, who with the usual timidity of their order were wont to place themselves unreservedly in the hands of some recently arrived climber, who possessed more nerve than his hereditary associates, and so was able to utilise in his own personal interests the accumulated hordes of a generation. The result is more especially seen in America, where all the trans-continental lines have fallen into the hands of huge associations, each of which is entirely controlled by some masterful individual. As these associations are all more or less connected with one or other of the great syndicates it was perhaps but natural that private arrangements in the shape of rebates and preferences should come to be the rule; and to such an extent were these carried that in the interests of the nation at large the Government at Washington found it necessary to interfere, and establish interstate laws forbidding these practices where the line passed from one state into another. These inter-state laws have naturally found no favour with the great lines, and as President Roosevelt has been active in enforcing them, a state of considerable tension has ensued between the government on the one side and the great trusts on the other, and with the recent prosecution of the Standard Oil Company, this has broken out into practically open war. Some of these great railway associations have recently been heavily fined for making secret rebates, and the general feeling throughout all the States is that unless something be soon done to amend these abuses not only the Government, but the financial stability of the entire country will be strained beyond endurance. In England, although the great railway corporations form an important element in the land, they have from the beginning conducted their affairs solely on economic lines; the main reason is naturally that Parliament has always kept a tight hand on their growth and development, and has concerned itself much with both the financial and political aspect. At the beginning sharp lines of territory were allotted to each of the great corporations, and it was long before any permission was granted to any of them to invade what had come to be officially recognised as the "territory" of another. It was not until, in fact, the public began to cry out from the want of cross communicating lines that such "invasions" commenced to meet with any favour from Parliament. From the very commencement Parliament assumed the right of dictating as to fares, and laws were continually passed, and enforced, defining the liability of the companies towards the public. Lately the labour agitations, which have so markedly altered the entire social conditions in the Three Kingdoms, have cast longing eyes on the Railway Companies, which had for a long time by judiciously adopting towards their employees a conciliatory policy, succeeded in warding off Parliamentary interference; and have shown their intention of using their parliamentary influence to hamper the freedom of the companies in their dealings with their employees. This, coupled with the fact that in the early days, while the dividends were high, the companies did not place a restraining hand on the growth of their capital accounts, has materially injured the independent position of the railways, and brought it about that, however well inclined, the Railway interest in the home lands has never become associated

with politics, nor ever attempted interference with the graver affairs of state.

In the colonies, where naturally there has been more intimate relation between Government and Railways, another condition of affairs has appeared. In some the association has been made use of by one or other political party to assist its own ends. Notoriously was this the case in the Australian colonies, where the railways being state property, appointments to the management were made as rewards for political services. The effect was found so injurious both socially and financially that all parties in the end coalesced in removing the railways entirely from the region of politics, and appointing the chief officials from the homeland with practically dictatorial powers. The result was that the State Railways, which under the previous management had become a serious financial burden on the country at large, in a few years became a valuable asset. The Australians from wholesome experience are not likely to return to the old system. In the South African colonies the railways either originally were made by the various Governments, or have fallen into their hands, and here we find the latest and more curious use made of the railways as a political engine. The Cape Government seems to have commenced the new experiment, and this has brought about a position of affairs not unlike that prevailing in the United States. Finding that goods passing over the Natal lines could enter the Orange River colony more cheaply than those conveyed by the Cape lines, and fearing a diversion of imports, the Cape Government determined to grant in the American style rebates on the goods making use of their own lines. The question was complicated by various political side issues, and this action of the Cape was interpreted in Natal as part of a scheme for forcing the latter into the hands of the Transvaal. At all events public opinion in both colonies ran high. It is one of the misfortunes of following an able Colonial Secretary like Mr. CHAMBERLAIN that the present holder of the office, Lord ELGIN, whether he acts wisely or foolishly, is certain to excite the suspicions of the colonials as to his intentions. The vagaries of his Assistant, too, Mr. WINSTON CHURCHILL, do not render his holding of the office any the more agreeable. Of course Lord ELGIN could do nothing directly with regard to the financial arrangements of Cape Colony, that Colony possessing responsible government and full financial control in its own affairs. But the new central colonies have not as yet launched out into the full length of responsibility, and Lord ELGIN ordered them to meet the Cape by placing on goods entering by rail from the Cape Colony countervailing rates. Doubtless the very similar action of the United States Government with regard to inter-state traffic on railways dictated this interference of Lord ELGIN, but it is at least open to question whether this direct action of the Colonial Secretary was altogether wise. Fortunately the various interests in South Africa have not permitted themselves to be carried away by any mere sentiment, and we find that they were discussing the position calmly. We note also that Dr. JAMIESON, the able Premier of the Cape, has gone to London to discuss the question at length on the spot with the Colonial Office. Probably the Johannesburg correspondent of the *Times* is correct in his forecast that there will be no end to similar crises as long as the carrying trade of South Africa has to be divided between competing ports and competing railway systems, each controlled by a competing colony.

THEORY AND PRACTICE IN CHINA AND OTHERWHERE.

(*Daily Press*, 13th November)

The translation appearing elsewhere, of an Imperial Decree in which His Chinese Majesty expresses feelings of indignation at the official failure to make China's ideal theory of government work well in practice, calls attention not only to the root trouble of this Empire, but also induces reflections concerning the limitations that all social organizations ought to take into account. Man's faith in his own omnipotence and "free will" gives rise to many hopes that never seem to be realized, but as this esperant feeling "springs eternal", the reformer and dreamer of earthly millenniums shuts his eyes to all natural boundaries and denounces as cowardly pessimists all those who venture to believe that there is a "thus far and no further" point of human progress. RUDYARD KIPLING in his latest book has a little verse which the *Times* describes as a fluky shot at real poetry. It crystallizes an idea that comes to all students of history, and that, rightly regarded, is in no way pessimistic.

"Cities and Thrones and Powers,

Stand in Time's Eye,

Almost as large as flowers,

Which daily die:

But, as new buds put forth,

To glad new men,

Out of the spent and unconsidered Earth,

The Cities rise again".

To those men who are capable of being "gladdened" by Nature's perennial blooming, and who by temperament prefer to dwell on the constantly recurring renaissance of beauty and sweet life, rather than on its concomitants of corruption and death, these lines present a picture of human effort that is far from unpleasing. The analogy is sufficiently close to truths often felt, if seldom expressed, and its implication is optimistic rather than the reverse. But to those who can conceive of such a possibility as "wasted effort", the lesson is lost. They do not think of last year's blossoms as wasted, because the opulence of Nature is always before their eyes; but being accustomed to consider mankind as outside if not above Nature, they hate to think of their cities and thrones and powers as being subject to the daily death which is necessary to daily life. Hence we get such sad sayings as that "all is vanity", due to our reluctance to recognise that "half a loaf is better than no bread". There is nothing more platitudinous than flowers; Nature positively glories in plagiarising her own works; and still to-day's rose is as sweet as yesterday's was. To-day's truism deserves equal consideration, surely; and so we may venture to the platitude that it is too great expectations that bring too great disappointments. His Imperial Chinese Majesty has every reason to feel acute disappointment at the conditions existing in his empire; he has far more ground for complaint than has, say, his Imperial Russian contemporary, the Tsar. Theoretically, China's system of social and governmental administration is about as perfect as human invention could evolve. What could be more ideal than the way in which the people are meant to be kept in touch with their chief ruler? They have the guidance and instruction of the village elders, who have in turn the magistrates, who have the local governors, who have the viceroys, who have the Boards, who have the Throne; and as an additional safeguard—a ready clever device that seems almost utopian—there is the body of censors, charged with the moral uprightness of the official connecting links. There are many

other arrangements intended to ensure justice, which make the Chinese government in theory at least as democratic and fair a system as any in the world. Its authors have indeed hoped for too much, just as the framers of America's glorious constitution did; and still the inalienable rights of man are trodden underfoot as often as the flowers die. The British system has long been regarded by thinkers as one of the best, if not the best, in the world because it has been a sensible compromise conserving the maximum of liberty with a minimum of legislation. What our French friends call *laissez faire* is a very important ingredient indeed in any good system of government, and it is a long way removed from anarchy. But with Great Britain times are changing; the people threaten to follow the Chinese into their moribund state; the legislator is abroad; and the voice of the monomaniacs who would make men good and altruistic "by Act of Parliament" is heard in the land. Even here we may avoid pessimism. Nature is not mocked: "cities and thrones and powers", or more exactly, social organisms, may wither under the wretched manipulations of the Radical topiarist, the socialistic *BURBANK, or the graftor of utopias; but still, "out of the spent and unconsidered Earth, the cities rise again", to be very much like their predecessors after all, just as the lilies of next summer will closely resemble those blossoms of which it was said that they toiled not, neither did they spin. It may be wrong to laugh at the Positivists, and their dream of a Race more worthy and wonderful than the one that is at present urged to sacrifice its comfort to hasten the coming of its highly privileged posterity; but it certainly is an uncomfortable time we are enduring just now, while the clock of the future is being wound up and regulated. As component parts of the mechanism, we are somewhat harassed by these regulators. That appears to be China's trouble. Her social clock has been over-wound, too much regulated. Whether the amateurs at present so enthusiastically tinkering with it will mend or mar, we cannot say. We hope that the EMPEROR will be permitted to see that they do not merely repeat the errors of their well-meaning ancestors.

*An allusion to a Californian modern "wizard" who has achieved fame as a painter of lilies. His hobby is seedless fruit, abnormal flowers; he is said to have persuaded cacti to grow into a sort of asparagus; and to have achieved many other freakish adaptations of natural growths.

MODERN COINS.

(*Daily Press*, 14th November.)

It is not only in China that the words "currency reform" are nowadays familiar. In various countries there appears to be much talk of changing money. Our Paris correspondent to-day tells us that the French Government is deserting copper for nickel, in about a year's time, and his forecast of one and two-sous pieces with central holes, something like China's *cash*, is very interesting, especially as a similar suggestion has just been made in the case of the British penny. He notes that "the approaching substitution in France of nickel for copper in the coins of five and ten centimes will leave Great Britain almost alone among western European countries in the possession of a large copper coinage". Whether the suggestions we are about to refer to will persuade the British authorities to depart from that isolation is doubtful. They are as sensible as they are interesting, but we can quite see that a large section of

the public, accustomed to regard the penny as a part of the Constitution almost, will be disinclined to ask for any change. A writer in the *Strand Magazine* is the author of the revolutionary idea that changes are possible and desirable. A man taking his ticket at a railway booking-office, or about to receive a bus or tram ticket, is compelled either to examine a handful of loose money or wriggle his fingers about in a purse in order to secure the right coin, he says. This is bad enough, but when a person is aboard a tram or bus in the hours of darkness the trouble is accentuated. Many riders are frequently troubled with the suspicion that they have parted with a valuable coin in place of one of humbler value. Besides, conductors deserve to be considered, since they are constantly compelled to scrutinise coins as though they were engaged in scientific investigation. How many disputes occur in these situations? He goes on to plead for some change of design that would enable the sixpenny piece to be readily distinguished by touch alone from the half sovereign. A raised "six" on the sixpence, or a sexangular shaping of it, would be both appropriate and convenient. He would divide the half sovereign by "a flush half-way ridge", or by milling only half the circumference, to show in dark or fog that it is a half. The ridge idea, it is pointed out, would also protect the royal effigy from defacement. With regard to the confusion between pennies and florins (we cannot agree that a half-crown is so liable to share in this) he proposes to surround the figure of Britannia on the penny with a rope in relief, quite suggestive, and at the same time tangible. Floral designs embossed on the florin also naturally suggest themselves; but these raised patterns would, we fear, soon disappear by abrasion, even if raised far beyond the point now in vogue. The shilling and the sovereign are also much alike, to the feel, and the writer suggests that the shilling might be distinguished by an upraised, round-faced figure 8, consisting of two S's crossed, as signifying its station, while the sovereign might be adorned with a prettily scalloped edge with twenty lobes, signifying twenty shillings. The suggestion is also made that pennies might conveniently be pierced in the centre, so that they could be stacked on pins or pegs just high enough to hold a required number, say twelve; this might save a lot of trouble in counting-houses. Again, shillings and half-pence are somewhat similar in size, and the bold suggestion is made of a triangular ha'penny, with rounded corners of course. The appetite for altering old established things seems to be growing, and it is not to be expected that the reformers' zeal will be confined to abolishing peers and running the empire on the co-operative society plan. Our local dollar has lately interested us with its vagaries, but that is nothing to what may yet be in store for Far Easterners going Home by-and-by.

THE TSAR COUNSELLS CHINA.

(*Daily Press*, 15th November.)

A statement has been published to the effect that the report of the Chinese Commissioners who have recently been visiting Europe gives an account of an interview with the Tsar, in which His Majesty warned the Commissioners against rashly embarking upon a Constitution. The circumstance is suggestive of some interesting considerations. Russia has always loved China so much—in the way in which Henry the Fifth loved France, that is "so much that he would not lose a village of

it"—that the Tsar may naturally be looked to as a useful adviser with respect to any movement which may tend to consolidate the Chinese Empire. This fact would no doubt be duly considered by the Commissioners and would add to their gratitude for the imperial guidance on a point on which the Head of the Russian Empire is so specially well qualified to speak. The present state of Russia is an excellent object lesson as to the effects of not rashly embarking upon a Constitution. The Tsar can point to the peace and prosperity which reign in every direction in his dominions—the total absence of discontent, the marked obedience to authority, the freedom from rebellion and the security for life and property, especially that of the Jews which have resulted from Russia's prudently abstaining from recognising the rights of the people or granting them a Constitution at an earlier date. The state of affairs in Russia is so very like that which from time to time has been shown to be existent in China—and which if all accounts are to be believed exists in a veiled form almost as much in the present day as ever,—that the Chinese cannot fail to be impressed with the friendly advice to be very cautious how they think of anything so rash as recognising that the people of a country have any right to a voice in the question how they shall be taxed and governed. From the autocrat's point of view nothing can be more inconvenient than fanciful constitutional restraints. This is being felt at the present moment in Russia and it is not surprising that the Tsar should be anxious to warn his Chinese friends against allowing themselves to be shackled in such a manner.

The truth however is that the real lesson which the Chinese Commissioners could learn in Russia on the question of constitutional Government is to be found in the plain facts which they must have seen around them, and not in any advice which might be given by the Head of the very class which has brought about the evils. It is precisely because the same causes which have led up to the deplorable state of affairs in Russia exist in China that the question of constitutional Government in some form has been considered by the latter country as a possible means of averting the like calamities. In China an aristocracy of the kind familiar in Europe, that is one exclusively of birth, does not exist, though the element of hereditary dignity enters more widely into the political and social life in China than is generally understood. The great families do not, however, take by any means so prominent a position as the Grand Dukes and other nobility in Russia, a popular element being interposed in China with the dominant classes through the opportunity which is afforded through the system of examinations for men of talent to enter the official ranks. But, once a Chinaman has entered this magic circle, he becomes one of a caste, which has been as arbitrary in its action towards the masses of the people, and as ready to support the uncontrolled power of the Throne as any purely aristocratic class that has ever existed. Substitute the "Mandarins" for the Grand Dukes, and the internal state of China is very much the same as that of Russia, with, however, this difference that the Chinese, conservative and reactionary as they have always been, seem at last to have recognised (as Japan recognised long ago) that some change in the system is absolutely necessary, while in Russia the dominant classes, including, it is too much to be feared, the Tsar himself, hope to perpetuate the old *regime*. It

remains to be seen whether the Chinese may not prove more happy in effecting a transition from absolutism to something like popular Government than Russia has been. The advice given to the Commissioners against doing anything "rashly" in this direction is, it is needless to say, quite superfluous. Whatever mistakes China may make, no one will accuse her of being disposed to introduce changes in too great a hurry, and the last thing she would be likely to do would be to act with undue haste in a matter involving a radical alteration in her internal administration. But there is a hope that the Chinese Government (instigated probably by Japanese advisers), may honestly endeavour to devise some scheme of more popular government, which it may in due course present to the nation and so avoid having such a change thrust upon it by revolutionary action on the part of the people, which is only too likely to occur if some such improvement be not effected. What has taken place in Russia can hardly fail to be a lesson to such accurate observers as the Chinese of the effects of attempting to perpetuate repression by ever increasing repressive measures. Rebellions and threats of rebellion have been so long familiar in China that it is not surprising that Chinese as well as Europeans have come to look upon them as more or less a normal state of affairs. The events, however, which have occurred in Russia cannot fail to have impressed upon Chinese statesmen that, where the above-named state of things exists, a point may be reached at which local disaffection becomes general, and when there may be such an uprising as cannot be put down by the means which were before effective. The task before China is by no means an easy one, seeing that it involves a qualification at least of her most cherished tradition as to the absolute sanctity of the authority of the Emperor. But it need not be considered as hopeless on this account, seeing that the same difficulty has been overcome in every country in which a purely monarchical system has been modified to one in which the people at large have been admitted to share in the Government. The chief difficulty will of course be in obtaining the co-operation of the Provincial Authorities. If however these magnates can be induced to co-operate with the Central Authority at Peking, the introduction of something in the form of representative institutions need not be considered an insuperable task.

MISSIONARY SQUABBLIES IN CHINA.

(*Daily Press*, 16th November.)

Let it be understood that what follows is chiefly a synopsis of ex parte statements made in a North China newspaper, for which we accept no more responsibility than that of quoting them as an interesting indication of what may sometimes be going on in the interior, away from the sympathetic or other observation of the treaty ports. The story, which we again repeat, must have more than one side to it, is not only suggestively interesting; we take it that it may partly explain the manifesto by Sir ERNEST SATOW in 1903, which Mr. Consul-General MANSFIELD of Canton recently invited us to publish. Ignoring the statements we are about to quote, for the moment, it is permissible to point out that three years ago it was officially recognised that at least some missionaries were distinguishing themselves by, shall we say, excess of zeal. It was considered officially necessary to warn them that

Article 8 of the Treaty of Tientsin did not confer upon them "any right of intervention on behalf of native Christians". Sir ERNEST SATOW said he had reason to know that this view was shared by the managing bodies of British Missionary Societies working in China, and for the most part acted upon. This relieves us of the onus of distinguishing between rival sects, for except when one or the other appears to be acting wrongfully, we respect both impartially. In this spirit we now proceed to unfold the interesting story already mentioned, premising that, if it should be wrongly coloured in any way, the bias is not to be imputed to us. Somewhere in the province of Chekiang, there is a place where the natives are being advised to abandon their own faith, and to embrace one of the two which are offered. We gather that a Chinese pond-keeper named Ky'u had elected to be a Protestant; and that at a certain season, by official permission, he plaited waterchestnuts for his own use. Another Chinaman, who had become a Roman Catholic acolyte, began to gather Ky'u's crop, and it is even alleged that he persisted in disregarding Ky'u's protests. This seems very wrong indeed, but it may be mentioned that a Roman Catholic Bishop has written to say the said chestnuts "were wild, and whoever wished to gather them could do so, for they belonged to no one". Whereupon a Protestant Missionary rejoins that they were nothing of the kind. "We have", he writes, "two very distinct varieties of waterchestnuts here. One kind grows wild, has small leaves and a small insignificant nut. The cultivated variety has a fine large, leaf and grows a large well rounded nut about the size of a pigeon's egg, with a large kernel. I brought home some plants from the Haimen pond. They are not wild, but are beautiful specimens of a cultivated variety". As impartial judges, we should point out that both witnesses are obviously prejudiced in favour of their respective clients; but, assuming that neither reverend gentleman could be guilty of deceit, we hit upon the theory that on the same pond there may have been growing both kinds. Unless some such opening for a mistake is made, it follows, as the night the day, that one of these two reverend gentlemen has committed breach of the commandment forbidding the bearing of false witness. This is indeed an alarming possibility, for the Chinese have a great regard, it only academic, for truth; and it is obvious that if they find one teacher false, they will suspect all. We have not the least idea which was the worse culprit; but the Protestant Missionary deposes as follows:

"The proclamation of District Magistrate Wang orders Ky'u to plant waterchestnuts for his own use and forbids anyone to steal them. When the Roman Catholic acolyte persisted in taking chestnuts from the pond, an appeal was made to the Haimen gentry, and it was admitted that the waterchestnuts belonged to the pond-keeper Ky'u. Late, when the acolyte gathered a crowd of his associates and made an attack on a company of Protestants to keep them from interfering with his coolies as they picked the waterchestnuts, the Militia took one of these coolies prisoner. It was in compliance with a request from the Protestant preacher that the Militia were called out. When the magistrate Siao gave judgment at Haimen, he ordered that the pond-keeper be recompensed for the waterchestnuts taken from the pond. The pond has now been cleared of waterchestnuts, and the officials have promised to pay the old pond-keeper for them, deducting the cost of labour."

The Catholic Bishop was informed that some of the Protestant brawlers were scoundrels hired by the day, and armed

with repeating rifles. The Protestant Missionary earnestly denies this; and referring to some struggle over the prisoner or prisoners, goes on:

"In the story about the liberation of the prisoner the Bishop is greatly deceived. There was no attack upon the yamen. The man had been apprehended simply to please the French priest who refused to accept of the magistrate's decision unless a Protestant was made prisoner. The Roman Catholics pointed out the man they wanted and he was apprehended about midnight on Sunday. The Protestant pastor from this city, accompanied by the Roman preacher, went at once to the magistrate and told him that the man was not a Protestant and that they did not think it was right to apprehend him. The man was set free about twenty minutes after his arrest. There was no demonstration or use of force such as the Bishop describes".

But although there were no armed Protestants (according to this witness) there was quite a formidable mob of pseudo-Catholics (also according to this witness). He continues:

"He [the Bishop] says 'The Catholics, who are very numerous in Haimen, obeyed their missionary'. Does he mean the members of the Roman Catholic church are numerous in Haimen? I do not think he can mean this. The Bishop must surely know that there are not a hundred Roman Catholic members among the 20,000 residents of Haimen. What does he mean? Probably he means those scores of armed men who marched from the surrounding country to invest the town, cow the magistrates, and if necessary kill the Protestants. If this be so the Bishop has supplied the information that I wanted. Does he know that among those armed men who were quartered in the Roman Catholic premises and in the acolyte's house, and in Nyun's compound, there were about forty desperadoes,—robbers, pirates and lawless men? Will the Bishop in his next letter explain how it is that these men by paying their twenty, forty, or a hundred dollars a head, to the Roman Catholic Church, are termed *provin* and are protected by his church from the civil power?"

There are grave, not to say uncharitable, charges in the foregoing extract. We have given some the emphasis of italics. We hope that no Sunday-school children will be permitted to read about this, for to the ingenuous mind of a child, such things must be most disconcerting. If a Christian's cloak be taken, we understand he is expected to offer the thief his coat also. The Protestant Missionary quoted had this in mind; he concludes by assuring the Catholic Bishop that Taichow Protestants do not fight; their kingdom is not of this world; "they are taught", he adds, "to bear suffering for Christ's sake, and to look for their reward in the next world". To bear suffering, and to want no reward here below—that is indeed consistent with our idea of their teaching; but how, may we enquire, does that square with the Protestant Missionary's own statements (in our first extract of his deposition) that the loss of chestnuts was not borne for any sake, but that an appeal was made; that it was a Protestant preacher who caused the militia to be called out; and that the old pond-keeper, instead of waiting for the future reward he is taught to wait for, has accepted compensation for his waterchestnuts? These be puzzling things, and we certainly cannot give judgment for either side on the evidence. To bind both parties over to keep the peace, under penalty of expulsion from China, seems the nearest thing to justice; and, as they would be sure to fail to keep it, this solution would doubtless be welcomed by the Chinese and the foreign diplomats as well. Sir ERNEST SATOW, it is worth noting, evidently in 1903 regarded the Catholics as the chief offenders. His last words obliquely prayed for "a spread of a genuine Christianity among the people

of China"; but, if we accept the teachings at Taichow as defining genuine Christianity, it is clear he does not quite know what it means, for the purport of his circular was that the aid of the Consul should be invoked in all disputes. At Taichow, it is admitted, they invoke the aid of the Militia. How can any really impartial observer approve of either side?

HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held on November 13th at the Board Room. The Hon. Dr. J. M. Atkinson (president) presided and others were also present Lieut.-Colonel J. M. Reid, R.A.M.C., Dr. F. Clark, Medical Officer of Health, Hon. Mr. A. W. Brewin, Registrar General, Hon. Mr. F. J. Bidley, Captain Superintendent of Police, Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett, Mr. A. Shelton Hooper, Mr. H. Humphreys, Mr. Lau Chu-pak, Mr. Fung Wa-chun and Mr. G. A. Woodcock (secretary).

A NEW MEMBER.

The PRESIDENT—I have to inform the meeting that the new P.M.O. Colonel Reid takes his seat for the first time this afternoon in place of Colonel Joslin.

PROPOSED ALTERATION OF MEETING HOUR.

The PRESIDENT, who had given notice of his intention to move that the time of the meeting of the Board be changed from 4.15 p.m. to 2.30 p.m., said—Although the customary 48 hours' notice was given concerning this motion, there has scarcely been time to circulate it among the members. I think it will be preferable to adjourn it till next meeting.

Hon. Mr. HEWETT—I may say that I am altogether opposed to the motion, and shall vote against it.

GENERAL CLEANSING.

Correspondence was submitted relative to general cleansing.

This dealt with the question of using crude Phenyl for the destruction of vermin at houses had been washed with soft soap. The matter was brought forward at last meeting, when the President proposed a resolution appointing a select committee to consider all complaints in connection with general cleansing, but as members were of opinion they had not had time to consider the question, it was adjourned.

With regard to the question raised by Mr. Hooper as to the use of liquid fuel, as used in Bombay as an insecticide, the Medical Officer of Health said he was sure the Fire Insurance Companies and the Superintendent of the Fire Brigade would object to its use here in the houses to house cleansing.

The PRESIDENT minute—I enclose all the papers in connection with this subject as quickly as practicable and I will summon a special meeting to consider the question as soon as all the members have seen the papers. I intended that these should be circulated on the 23rd ultimo, but you (Secretary) informed me that the delay was occasioned by the translation of the letter which it is proposed to send before the cleansing is put in hand at the Registrar General's office.

The ACTING SECRETARY thought that as those papers contained a letter from Mr. Liu Chu-pak they should be considered confidentially.

Mr. SHELTON HOOPER minute—I see no reason why this matter should be discussed confidentially. On the contrary I think the greatest publicity should be given to it. It seems curious that the authorities in India should not have found out the danger of using "liquid fuel" on account of its reported inflammability, if such a danger exists.

Mr. LAU CHU-PAK—Why not discuss this publicly so that everybody may know what is going to take place? If the new procedure is adopted, some alterations will have to be made in the wording of the Chinese notice, which is not quite accurate. As regards the disinfection of spare clothing, it should be made clear that it is not compulsory. It would also be better to have the notice so worded as to say that the Chinese are desired to co-operate with the Sanitary Department in destroying fleas by allowing their spare clothing to be disinfected, but the Sanitary Department shall

not compel them to do so if they do not feel inclined to. This is necessary in view of the probability that misunderstanding may again occur as in the case of Mr. Ip.

Hon. REGISTRAR GENERAL—Crude phenyl is only very slightly soluble in water.

The PRESIDENT minuted—These papers I never ordered to be treated confidentially. On the other hand I certainly think they should be made public.

The PRESIDENT—You will see, gentlemen, from these papers that I gave the order on October 23rd, that is, seven days before the date of the last meeting, that these papers should be circulated, but it appears it took longer than I thought it would to have the necessary notice translated into Chinese. I suppose that accounted for the delay. With reference to the minutes, Mr. Hooper first refers to the fact that it is curious in India the inflammability of liquid fuel should not be noticed. The reason for that is that in India there is not so much woodwork in the houses. They are chiefly made of mud walls. With reference to the inflammability of this petroleum the analyst reports that liquid fuel would be objected to by the Insurance Companies and the Superintendent of the Fire Brigade, as although the stuff itself is not inflammable it would render wood more inflammable, and fires could not be put out with the same rapidity. It was not intended that these papers should be confidential: it was only an error on the part of a clerk. With reference to the minute by the Registrar-General that crude phenyl is only slightly soluble in water, I might say that that makes it a more effective purifier. If members have nothing further to say with reference to this, I would suggest that a committee be appointed as I recommended at last meeting, and the crude phenyl given a trial. I would also add that the suggestion of Mr. Lau Chu-pak might be incorporated, that the letter should definitely state that disinfection of clothing is not compulsory, and also invite the cooperation of the Chinese in connection with the work to be undertaken.

Hon. Mr. HEWETT—I think the statement made by the Commission in India ought to satisfy us that very great good has been derived from the use of liquid fuel, and, personally, from inquiries I have made, I am inclined to think there is no cause to fear additional danger. My principal reasons for making these remarks are that for the last eleven years during my stay in China I have invariably used kerosene for wiping down the floors, and have found it most efficacious. I am quite sure the results of its use here, if tried, would be most advantageous to the sanitary condition of the Colony.

Mr. HOOPER—With regard to the liquid fuel question, there was circulated with the papers a pamphlet issued by the Asiatic Petroleum Co. In that pamphlet it was set out that liquid fuel was used by the municipal authorities in Bombay most effectively in the destruction of fleas, and we certainly ought to give it a trial here. With regard to statements made the other day that Insurance Companies would object to it on the ground that it endangered property (this is a remark that wants to be decided, otherwise I wouldn't refer to it) I may say that I referred the question to the Fire Insurance Association of Hongkong, and they replied that there was no objection to its use in this connection. Considering fire insurance companies are most interested in the property here from the stand-point of protection from fire, I don't think you can have a higher authority, and taking it that the danger stated does not exist, we certainly should give it a trial and see how it compares with the other disinfectants we are using, and particularly with regard to its cost. I would suggest that the Sanitary Board obtain a quantity and give it a trial.

The PRESIDENT—I may say we are much obliged to Mr. Hooper for making these inquiries, because we want to use the agent which will be most effectual. I think we might try liquid fuel in Kowloon and crude phenyl in Victoria as an experiment. I see no reason, other than that of expense, why we should not use both because phenyl is very cheap and only a little of it is sprayed on each floor.

The motion that the President, Messrs. Lau Chu-pak and Fung Wa-chun be appointed a

committee to consider complaints with regard to cleansing was then passed.

SANITARY SURVEYOR'S REPORT.

Mr. J. J. BRYAN, sanitary surveyor, in his third quarter's report to the Board, stated that plans had been deposited and passed by him during the quarter for the drainage of 23 houses. Plans for 219 houses were carried forward from 1905, and 73 from last quarter, making a total of 315 in hand during the quarter. The drainage of 92 houses had been completed and one cancelled, leaving 222 to carry forward. Notices for repairs or alterations to the drains of 115 houses have been received; 136 were carried forward from 1905, and 120 from last quarters, making a total of 371 in hand during the quarter, of these 144 have been completed and 15 cancelled leaving 212 to carry forward. No certificate has been granted under section 84 of Ordinance 13 of 1901 during the quarter. The drains of 32 houses have been inspected and reported on. Of these seven required reconstruction and 14 awaiting, and the remaining 11 were found to be in good order. Notices were served on the owners of the above 21 houses calling upon them to execute the necessary work. In addition to the above 1,782 houses have been inspected by the Drainage Inspectors with the result that 245 drainage nuisances have been discovered. Notices have been served in each case on the owner or occupier requiring them to abate the nuisance. One instance has been reported to the Medical Officer of Health and 54 to the Hon. Director of Public Works to be dealt with by them. 125 choked drain traps on private property have been cleansed by the drainage foremen. The records have been maintained and are complete.

Laid on the table.

THE WELL IN STANLEY STREET.

Correspondence was again submitted relative to the water from the well in the yard of No. 22 Stanley Street.

Mr. HOOPER minuted—The well should not be closed.

Hon. Mr. HEWETT—Where have these papers been for the last two months? Dr. Hunter states the water is unfit for potable purposes, but the well might remain open if the Medical Officer of Health is satisfied the water is not used for cooking purposes.

Mr. LAU CHU-PAK—As the water is fit for potable purposes, the well should not be closed.

The PRESIDENT—The answer to Mr. Hewett's question is that the papers were mislaid by one of the clerks. With reference to bacteriological reports, when the Bacteriologist reports it is not necessary to send samples to the Government Analyst. It seems to me that if water is specifically reported upon by the Bacteriologist as being impure, that ought to be sufficient. A chemical analysis is not required.

Mr. HOOPER—I fancy this is the case that came before us in which the Government Analyst reported that the water was pure. The Medical Officer of Health had his doubts about it and sent a sample to the Bacteriologist, and he reported that it was bad. It was sent to the Analyst who reported on it from a purely chemical point of view. Under the circumstances the well might be kept open if not used for potable purposes.

The PRESIDENT—That is the trouble. Dr. Pearse reported seeing a man drink it before his face.

Mr. HOOPER—That was to show how pure it was.

The PRESIDENT read Dr. Pearse's minute and remarked that he did not know what had become of the man since.

Mr. HOOPER wished to know if he was living, but other members could not enlighten him.

The PRESIDENT moved that the well be closed.

Hon. Mr. HEWETT seconded and the motion was agreed to.

A QUESTION OF SUPERVISION.

A complaint having been made that a large piece of ground had been taken at Mount Davis Cemetery and not paid for, inquiry led to the reply that the Sanitary Surveyor could not explain it as he was absent on leave. The acting official said the inspector was to blame and the latter threw the responsibility on to the sexton.

The President said the sexton did his work as well as he could considering its extent.

Mr. Hooper—Are you satisfied with the supervision there, Sir?

The President—I am.

Mr. Hooper—I move that these papers be sent to the Commission to deal with the complaint by Inspector Connolly against the sexton. Apparently he is trying to throw it on to the sexton. The Sanitary Surveyor being absent throws it on his *locum tenens*, the *locum tenens* wants to put it on the Inspector and the Inspector on the sexton. Between them a large piece of ground has been taken and not paid for. You personally are satisfied with the supervision. Personally I am not. I therefore move that the papers be sent to the Commission to investigate.

Mr. HEWETT seconded.

The PRESIDENT—I had intended to deal with it departmentally. If the Commission will also undertake to inquire into it, I shall be glad.

Agreed.

RAT RETURN.

The rat return was laid on the table without being read.

The PRESIDENT remarked that he had much pleasure in drawing the attention of members to the fact that during the last four weeks not a plague infected rat had been found in the Colony.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

Mr. FREDK. BROWNE, Government Analyst, reported having examined samples of water from the Hongkong and Kowloon services, and found they were of excellent quality.

INQUEST RE W. E. CRAIG DECEASED.

An inquiry was conducted on Nov. 10th at the Magistracy by Mr. F. A. Hazland, sitting as coroner, and a jury consisting of Messrs. L. Evans, Frank Austin and P. Buckle into the circumstances of the death of William Eric Craig, 31 years of age, who died from self-inflicted injuries at his residence, Westley, Boring on Path.

Dr. Heanley, Medical Officer in charge of the mortuary, said he examined the body of the deceased on the 6th inst. The cause of death was hemorrhage from the carotid artery, the result of a wound in the throat. A razor could have caused the wound. (Blood stained razor produced). That would.

Dr. Forsyth said he knew the deceased who was agent for the New Zealand Insurance Company. He had known him for more than three years, and was his medical adviser. Mr. Craig had been on his list all the time but witness had never treated deceased until the day of his death. On that day, 5th inst., deceased came to his office about noon. He was suffering from depression, and was anxious about feeling well enough to be married on Wednesday. Witness gave him some medicine to induce sleep. He had since learned that the previous week deceased had had an attack of dengue. Witness arrived at Westley about 5 o'clock on Monday and found deceased dead with a wound in his throat which could have been caused by a razor.

By a juror—He could not offer any explanation of the reasons which led to the incident.

Miss Williams, a native of Christ Church, New Zealand, said she had known Mr. Craig for about twelve or thirteen years and became engaged to him about three years ago. She corresponded with him weekly until her arrival in the colony last Saturday. He met her on the steamer and took her up to Mr. Holyoak's house. He stayed to dinner and left at 9 o'clock. Arrangements were being made for the wedding which was to take place on the 7th inst. He did not complain about his health that day. Next day he came to the house and remained there till 9 p.m. On Saturday and on Sunday he mentioned that he had had an attack of influenza. He called at the house on Monday about noon and remained to tiffin. It was then he complained about feeling pretty bad and that he was unable to attend or to do anything at the office that morning. After tiffin he went up to his bedroom and she remained with him till about 4.30. He seemed to be worried about not feeling well. She went out at 4.30 for tea, leaving him in his bedroom, and when she returned about five o'clock he was not there. She

forced open the bathroom door and found him lying on the floor.

P. S. Gordon said that at six o'clock on the 5th instant he was called to Mr. Holyoak's house. He entered the bathroom and saw the deceased on the floor, with his throat cut. Close to his right hand he found the razor produced.

E. F. Aucott, assistant at Jardine, Matheson and Co., said he had known the deceased for about three years. Witness was going to act as best man at deceased's wedding. Deceased lived with him after the arrival of Miss Williams. On the previous Thursday he told witness he had influenza, and on Saturday he said he was pretty bad. At breakfast on Sunday deceased again complained of being unwell and said he was going to see Dr. Steadman. He returned and said the doctor had given him a prescription to take down to the dispensary. He did not say that the doctor told him he was suffering from fish poisoning. Witness did not make such a statement to P. S. Gordon. Shortly afterwards deceased left the house to go to Westley to spend the day with Miss Williams. When witness returned home that night he found deceased had arrived. He still complained of being unwell and ordered the boy to prepare a hot bath. Next morning they had breakfast together and deceased said he never felt so bad in all his life as he did then. After breakfast they went down in the tram together, discussing arrangements about the wedding, and parted in Ice House Street on the understanding that deceased would call on witness at his office. Witness never saw him again. Deceased, so far as he knew, had always been in the best of health and spirits.

P. H. Holyoak, assistant in Reiss and Co., said deceased was an assistant in the same establishment. He had known deceased since he came to the colony three years ago. Deceased lived with him at Westley. He first complained about feeling unwell a fortnight before his death. He suffered from headaches and fever. On the day after the arrival of Miss Williams he told witness he had been to see the doctor and said he felt worse than before. Next morning he told witness that he had had a bad night and at 11 o'clock he entered the office and told him that he could not do any work. He went away. Half an hour later witness saw deceased who said the doctor told him he was unwell and ought to take a rest. Witness believed that deceased, who had never suffered from any illness in his life, had become depressed under the attack of influenza.

The jury returned a verdict of suicide whilst temporarily insane.

ANNUAL LICENSING SESSIONS.

The annual Licensing Sessions were held at the Magistracy on November 1st. The Justices of the Peace who assembled being Messrs. F. A. Hazeland (presiding), C. D. Melbourne, W. Parlame, A. Mackenzie, H. A. Craig, J. R. Wood, D. Clark, H. Humphreys, F. C. Wilford, A. Rumjahn, Rev. C. H. Hickling, Hon. Captain F. J. Badeley, Captain Douglas and Captain Lycus.

PUBLICANS' LICENCES.

Before any applications were considered Mr. Hickling asked whether—supposing it came within the knowledge of the police that persons who had become drunk and were served as drunk knowingly by licensees—that would constitute an objection to a renewal of a license.

Captain Badeley—Yes. If I heard of a case like that I should prosecute.

Mr. Chairman—No cases like that have come before me for a number of years.

The following applications for renewals of licences were then considered and granted: Esther Oliver, The New Traveller's Hotel, 70 Queen's Road Central; George Green, The Criterion Hotel, 98 and 100 Queen's Road Central; M. Tchetchelnitzki, The Land We Live in Hotel, 332 and 334 Queen's Road West; William Krater, The Rose Shamrock and Thistle, 394 and 396 Queen's Road Central; Isidor Silberman, The Globe Hotel, 1-4 Queen's Road Central; R. Matthey, The Occidental Hotel, 39-44 Elgin Road, Kowloon; Bernard Mayor, The Colonial Hotel, 1 Jubilee Street; Moritz Sternberg, The International

Hotel, 318 and 320 Queen's Road Central; Isaac Samuel Greenstein, The Central Hotel, 242 and 244 Queen's Road Central; M. A. Rizack, The Belle View Hotel, 2 Pak Shui Wan, Shanksian Road; Ardashir Bejanjee Kharas, The Thomas Hotel, 2 Queen's Road Central; Alexander Moir, The Peak Hotel, Victoria Gap, Peak; Jas. Wm. Osborne, The Kowloon Hotel, Elgin Road, Kowloon; Harry Haynes, The Hongkong Hotel, 21-31 Queen's Road and 1 to 3 Pedder Street; Walter Hoppe, The Western Hotel, 90 and 92 Queen's Road West.

While the application of Dhunjibhoy Dorabjee of the King Edward Hotel, 3 and 5 Des Voeux Road Central, was under consideration.

Mr. Hickling said he understood that in that neighbourhood there was considerable objection to any placards or posters being placed up outside premises. Ever since the hotel had been opened a cardboard poster outside announced about the bar. It was at the old building, and the only objection in that neighbourhood. He thought a hint might be given that a substantial sign should be put up.

The Chairman—That is not a matter for this meeting. The question we have to decide is whether the applicant is a fit and proper person to hold a publican's licence.

Mr. Hickling—But sometimes a suggestion can be made.

The Chairman—I don't care to make such a suggestion.

Mr. Hickling—It was done once with the Eastern Industries Co. and acted upon.

Captain Badeley—I don't remember that.

The Chairman—I know nothing about it.

Mr. Clark—Only the landlord can object, I think.

The discussion then dropped and the application was granted.

The application of Patrick Roberts of the Praya East Hotel, 41 and 41 Praya East, was withdrawn, and the new applicant will have opportunity to apply at a subsequent meeting.

ADJUNCT LICENCES.

The following adjunct licences were granted:— Lewis Comai, The Cosmopolitan Hotel, 65 Des Voeux Road; A. A. H. Milroy, The Sailors' Home, 394 Des Voeux Road West; Joseph Henry Newbold, The Owl Grill Room, 47 Des Voeux Road Central; H. W. Slaton, The New Connaught Hotel, 13 Queen's Road Central; Hans Weismann, The Cafe Weismann Limited, 34 Queen's Road Central and 1A Wyndham St; Tam King Kaw, The Shanghai Hotel, 188 and 189 Connaught Road West, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd floors; Luis Manuel Lobo, The Stag Hotel, 148 and 150 Queen's Road Central.

H. E. CHOU FU.

(*Daily Press*, November 13th.)

His Excellency Chou Fu and suite sailed for Canton on Sunday night and reached there on Monday morning. The effect of the Viceroy's address on Sunday evening to the merchants in Thomas' Hotel is as follows. He said his policy in Canton was, by fairness and justice, to promote harmony and good feeling between the official and unofficial sections of the community. More revenue was desired by the Government and he agreed that revenue could only be raised by taxation but their first care must be for the welfare of the merchants. Taxes could only justly be levied on those who were sufficiently prosperous to pay them. In order to be successful all sections of the community must work in harmony. If it was not so friction could not be avoided. Even in one family, between father and son, no good could be done without harmony and how much more so was it necessary between merchants and officials who were working for the good of the community. He would always be glad to receive suggestions from the merchants and they need have no hesitation to address him privately. With regard to the Canton-Hankow railway. His Excellency knew the wants of the merchants of China in this direction. He was one of the pioneers of railways in China. Such abilities as he possessed would always be exerted in an endeavour to benefit the people of the two Provinces and to promote harmonious and better relations between the merchants and official classes. With this end in view he had brought with him, as private secretary, Mr. Shum, who was a native of Canton.

HOW ARREARS OF CROWN RENT ARE COLLECTED.

"POLICE, A SET OF PIRATES."

As is well known, there are many Chinamen on the land in the New Territories, and once a year the police are deputed to collect annual Crown rentals of plots in arrear. The task is in many instances beset with difficulties, as indebted landholders often disappear when the policeman comes with a warrant, and inquiries from villagers as to their whereabouts are useless. Strategy, however, brings him to the fore. When he sees a couple of Lukongs taking away a fine fat pig, or entering a ripening paddy field presumably with the object of applying the sickle, he promptly appears before the European policeman in charge and pays the amount due.

In a case which was heard at the Police Court on Nov. 14th, however, this does not appear to have happened. Inspector Kerr, accompanied by Sergeant Boulger and two Lukongs called at the village of Yeungshuwan, on Lamma Island, to recover an amount of 65 cents together with \$1, the cost of the warrant. A search found the homestead they sought, but the villagers "no sawed" the owner, and it appears that his brother persuaded him not to come forward. The brother, who is an unemployed fireman, has seen a little of the world on ships, and when he told his brother, the proprietor, that he could settle matters without any payment, his brother believed him. Meantime the police, meeting with no success in their search, seized a clock and a blanket from the house and took their departure, the man of the world following. He demanded restoration of the articles seized, and as he followed the police from village to village abused them in language containing many adjectives. At last, when one of the Lukongs informed Inspector Kerr that he called them a set of pirates, the Inspector ordered his arrest for disorderly behaviour. A Lukong attempted to take him on to the police launch but was unequal to the task, and it was only after a struggle that Sergeant Boulger got him aboard. When there, he made a dash for the shore but was again overtaken, returned, secured to a stanchion on the launch and brought in to Hongkong.

He was charged before Mr. Melbourne at the Police Court yesterday, and when evidence was heard Inspector Kerr pressed for a heavy penalty.

His Worship imposed a fine of \$5 with the alternative of seven days' imprisonment.

SERIOUS STABBING AFFRAY.

The Harbour Office was on November 10th the scene of a serious stabbing affray, in which two Chinese were stabbed and an attack made on Mr. A. C. Botelho, a clerk in the office. It appears that about ten o'clock Mr. Botelho was engaged in a room on the ground floor in the clerical duties involved by shipping a number of emigrants to Singapore when a Chinaman, who had not been examined, rushed from his place and seized the official by the throat, at the same time producing a large knife which he had concealed on his person. His attack failed however. Mr. Botelho pushed him off and the man, releasing his grip on his throat, fell to the floor. Immediately two boatmen sprang on him as he was rising and a scuffle ensued, in the course of which both boatmen were stabbed in the right breast. Then he ran from the room, but was met at the door by a third boatman who tried to stop him. However the assailant dodged him and made for the stone pier in front, from which he jumped into the water. The sampan people tried to drag the man out of the water but he fought with them and got free. At length a Chinese constable leaped into the water and got him ashore, afterwards taking him to the Police Station. The wounded men were conveyed to the Government Civil Hospital, where they are making satisfactory progress. It is believed that the assailant had a grudge against one of the officials and secreted himself among the emigrants so as to get at him.

SUPREME COURT.

Monday, November 12th.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE SIR FRANCIS PIGGOTT
(CHIEF JUSTICE).

AN INTERPLEADER ACTION.

In the trial of the issue Khoo Teck Siong, merchants, of Singapore, against the Hung Yue Bank, 173 Des Vœux Road, Victoria, Mr. M. W. Slade (instructed by Mr. Holborrow, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon) appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. H. E. Pollock (instructed by Mr. Harding, of Ewens, Harston and Harding) appeared for the defendants.

It appeared that two Penang firms in 1904 and 1905 made two shipments of slab of tin to Hongkong on board the *Cheong Chew* belonging to plaintiff and obtained from the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation advances upon the goods of \$45,688 upon the bills of lading. However on the arrival of the goods in Hongkong, plaintiff alleged that one Haug Seng Cheong fraudulently took delivery and deposited them in the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company and after obtaining the usual warrants he absconded from the colony. On the 15th May, 1905, plaintiff paid to the Banking Corporation \$45,688.65 in consideration of receiving the Corporation's rights in respect of the goods, so as to enable him to take possession and to hold the goods as security for the repayment of the said sum, which has not been repaid to plaintiff. Under an order of the Court the goods had been sold and the proceeds paid into Court pending the decision of the issue. Plaintiff now claimed for a declaration that as assignee of the Corporation he was entitled till the sale of the goods to a first charge thereon to the extent of \$45,688, and that he was now entitled to be paid the said sum out of the proceeds of the sale.

The defendants denied that plaintiff was the assignee of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and that he had no right against the defendants to the proceeds of the sale of the slabs of tin in question. Moreover, they asserted that they lent the sum of \$33,000 to Haug Seng Chioung in consideration of receiving the godown warrants as security.

Mr. Slade having read the statement of claim, explained the facts at some length.

The hearing was adjourned.

Thursday, November 15th.

IN APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE FULL COURT.

THE LAI HING BANKRUPTCY AGAIN.

Re the Lai Hing Bank *ex parte* Ma Leung Po, George H. Wakeman, Official Receiver, appellant, and Wong Ka-chuen, respondent. Mr. H. G. Calthrop, appearing on behalf of appellant, made application to the Court for a final order for leave to appeal to the Privy Council. It was an *ex parte* application.

The Court granted the application.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE SIR FRANCIS PIGGOTT
(CHIEF JUSTICE).BILL OF LADING AGAINST A GODOWN
WARRANT.

His Lordship, the Chief Justice, delivered judgment in the trial of the issue between Khoo Teck Siong, a Singapore merchant, and the Hung Yue Bank, Des Vœux Road, Victoria, as to whose title to the proceeds of a sale of 500 slabs of tin, shipped to the order of plaintiff, should prevail. Mr. M. W. Slade, instructed by Mr. A. O. Holborrow (of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon), appeared for plaintiff, and Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. R. Harding (of Messrs. Ewens, Harston and Harding) appeared for the defendants.

His Lordship said: In this case, I was disposed at the trial to have given judgment at

once on the broad grounds that the plaintiff in the issue was the assignee of the Bill of Lading and that the defendant had obtained his title from a person who had no right to give such a title. But, in view as I understand of the importance which the case may have and in view also of the highly ingenious argument which Mr. Pollock advanced, I took time to consider. Five hundred and fifty slabs of tin deposited in the Hongkong and Kowloon Godown Company's godown having been claimed by two different parties, the Company took out an interpleader summons, and an issue was directed the two claimants being made plaintiff and defendant respectively. The tin having been sold by order of the Court the rival claims are now made to the proceeds of this sale. All questions as to the identity of the tin deposited with that of the tin claimed by both parties were satisfactorily settled during the course of the trial.

On the bare facts of the case the question is simple; for one claimant is the legal holder of the B/L, the other only of the godown warrant. The B/L represents the actual goods, and is the legal title to them. In the words of Bowin, L.J., in *Saunders v. McLean* (11 Q.B.D. 371) the delivery by endorsement of the B/L is the symbolical delivery of the cargo; the godown warrant is not an absolute document of title, but no more than a document of title as between the holder and the godown company. As between the holders of these two documents therefore he who lawfully holds the B/L must prevail, and this irrespective of any question of time when the two documents came into their respective holders' hands. We have not to deal with two documents of equal degree, where perhaps other questions might arise. Against this simple application of the law, the defendant, who is the holder of the godown warrant, alleges that the plaintiff's assignors, the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, who were the original holders of the B/L, were guilty of negligence in not giving notice to the godown company of their title, and that the consequence of this was that the defendant made advances on the godown warrant which he would not otherwise have done. In order that this plea should be substantiated some duty must be shown which the bank has neglected to perform. If there is such a duty it would have involved the consequence that the bank should first ascertain the name of the godown company with whom the tin was deposited before the due date of the B/L which the bank had purchased with the document attached, and before they knew it would not be used. There is no authority for the preposition: and I cannot, apart from this authority, hold that such a duty lies on the holder of the B/L. It would make the ordinary business which a bank does in respect of advances on documented bills impossible. That, like every other form of business in connection with negotiable instruments, must proceed on the assumption of bona fides. The business of a godown company however proceeds it is said on the assumption that the depositor is the lawful owner of the goods deposited, and treats him as such, engaging to fulfil his instructions as to the person to whose order they are to be delivered, as if the depositor were the true owner and therefore entitled to give such instructions. The business could not be carried on in any other way, for it would be impossible for the godown company to investigate the title of depositors of goods. It therefore does no more than treat a depositor as the owner: it does not make him the legal owner, nor invest his instructions as to delivery with any more legality than they inherently possess. If therefore I consider the case irrespective of the preponderance of title of the holder of the B/L and apply the doctrine which the law has devised for determining the question of right as between two innocent persons which the fraud of a third party had intervened, I think the plaintiff would be entitled to succeed. That doctrine as stated by an American judge and adopted by the H. L. in the recent case of *Farquharson v. King* (119 A.L. at p. 332) is "when one of two innocent persons must suffer from the fraud of a third, he shall suffer who, by his indiscretion, has enabled the third person to commit the fraud." In so far as the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank is concerned there has been no indiscretion, for they acted in accordance with the regular custom of banking;

but in so far as the defendant, the Hung Yue Bank, is concerned I cannot imagine any more indiscreet act than advancing money on a godown warrant without being satisfied that the person to whom the advance is made is the legal owner of the goods or not. From this point of view therefore the Hung Yue Bank could not prevail against the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank nor against the assignee from them of the B/L.

The fraud of Haug Seng Cheong was not the depositing of the tin in the godown, which, quite irrespective of his instructions, he was entitled to do as agent of the ship, the B/L not having come to hand, but in obtaining an advance on the tin and giving the godown warrant to the Hung Yue Bank.

I now look at the case from the point of view of the independent title of the parties respectively.

Again on the simple facts of the case, the defendant could not succeed, for his title is derived from a person who had no right to give him the document on which his claims. *Farquharson v. King* is the latest example of the explication of the doctrine that he who has no title can give none, except in market. In that case the person who disposed of the goods to the claimant was a thief. Here I have little doubt that what Haug Seng Cheong did amounted in law to larceny by a bailee: but whether it be or not the doctrine applied to a title pretend to be given by a bailee which he has not in fact the right to give. What it was said there was something special in relation of the shipowners to the bailee, who was the ship's agent, which would entitle the defendant to avoid the application of the doctrine and that he was put in such a position by the shipowner himself as to make him commit this fraud which in fact he did. I do not think this is a question of appeal but merely this, whether the plaintiff's claim can be strengthened by the fact that the shipowner has conducted his business in such a way as to have contributed to or brought about the fraud. I think that this argument is sufficiently shewn forth in the pleadings to justify my considering it. The case here has an extraordinary resemblance to the facts in *Farquharson v. King*: but the point was examined from the point of view of the destructive rather than the constructive side of the case. It was proved in order to show that the principal had "enabled" his agent to commit the fraud, and that he could not recover the goods but notwithstanding that in every case in which one claimant cannot recover the other can: for his title may also be defective. I agree however that there are certain variances in facts which perhaps differentiate this case from the facts in *Farquharson v. King*: and I therefore must deal with the constructive side of the defendant's case which, based on *Swiss v. Francis* (L. R. 3 App. ca 106). It was said that the agent having acted within the scope of the authority given to him by the shipowner thus perfected the defendant's title, and cured it of the defect which I have already dealt with, that it depended on the fraud of a bailee: We get here to another category of cases altogether of which *Birwick v. English Joint Stock Bank* (L. R. 2 Ex 255) is the leading. In such cases it may be said, as it was said here, that the master had not authorised the act. It is true that he had not authorised this particular act, but he had put his agent in his place to do that share of acts, and he must be answerable for the manner in which that agent has conducted himself in doing the business which it was the act of the master to place him in. This is the principle laid down by Willis, J. Does this apply to the present case? As I have already said this fraud was not the depositing the tin in the godown, that Haug Seng Cheong was entitled to do, quite apart from any special instructions: even though the deposit was made as if he was the true owner, which in fact he was not, and giving the godown warrant to Hung Yue Bank obtaining an advance from them on it and having the addition made to the warrant that the goods were to be delivered to the order of the Hung Yue Bank. It was within the scope of his authority to deposit the goods: it was not within the scope of his authority to raise

money on them, or to sanction their delivery to anyone else than the holder of the B.L. In order to give the Hung Yui Bank a good title on the principle I am now considering it would have to be differently stated: thus the principal has put the agent in his place and this has enabled the agent to do things which he was not authorised to do: to do things entirely beyond the scope of his authority, which had no connection whatever with his actual authority; and in doing them to commit a fraud. It must be considered that there is a dividing line in determining the liability of the principal for the acts of his agent between those that are within the scope of his authority, and those which are not: it must on the other hand be admitted that though fraud is not per se within the scope of the agent's authority, yet in some cases the principal is liable for the fraud of his agent. I think the true line of demarcation in the case of liability for fraud is to be found by enquiring whether the act itself, out of which the fraud sprang, is within the scope of the authority: if it is then if it is done with fraud the principal is liable, yet if it is not then the principal is not liable. Here the ship's agent's authority ceased when he had deposited the tin in the godown. The subsequent act of obtaining money on the godown warrant and giving fraudulent instructions as to the order for delivery of the goods was beyond his authority and therefore the shipowner is not liable. Putting the matter more concisely the principal is not liable because he has put the agent in such a position that he can commit fraud, but because he has authorised him to do certain acts which he has done fraudulently. On this ground therefore I think the defendant's case fails.

How can the plaintiff succeed?

Again on the simple facts of the case the plaintiff being consignee of the bank's rights which the B.L. would entitle to succeed. But there are some peculiarities connected with this consignment which required to be carefully examined, as the stress of the defendant's attack was put upon them. The plaintiff was the owner of the ship in which the tin came to Hongkong, and he became assignee from the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank under the following circumstance:—

The action was instituted by the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank as holders of the B.L. against the shipowner for breach of contract in not delivering the goods to the bank under the B.L.: the damages being the amount for which the B.L. was purchased. The shipowner thereupon agreed to pay the bank the amount claimed by the bank on its side agreeing to assign the shipowner all its rights under the B.L.s. This agreement was carried out and the shipowner, the present plaintiff, became assignee of the B.L. On this statement of facts an exceedingly ingenious argument was framed. Whatever might be the rights under ordinary circumstances of an assignee of the B.L. to these B.L.s, this assignee had none because in any action on the B.L. he would have to rely on his own wrong, his failure as shipowner to deliver the tin. It seems to me probable that under any circumstance it is possible to imagine an action brought by the shipowner against the consignee of the cargo he would be entitled to reply "you cannot sue me for you yourself are in default in respect of the non-delivery of the tin." But certainly supposing this hypothetical action be brought against Hang Seng Cheong, he could not set up such a defence, for that would be setting up his fraud; and the complete answer to him would be "it was through your own fraud that I did not deliver the goods." And Hang Seng Cheong's assignee can be in no better position than Hang Seng Cheong.

But the argument can be disposed of on a broader ground. There is nothing in this assignment which makes it invalid, though perhaps it may be inoperative as against certain parties to the original transaction. To hold that the Hung Yui Bank can set up the shipowner's default for not delivering the goods to the holder of the B.L. would be to hold that the assignment by the holder of the B.L. to the shipowner in default was altogether bad—which I cannot do.

I therefore think that the plaintiff in the issue is entitled to the relief as claimed with costs, which include all costs which have been reserved.

IN BANKRUPTCY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE SIR FRANCIS PIGGOTTE,
(CHIEF JUSTICE).

A CREDITOR AND HIS CLAIM.

An interesting development in the bankruptcy of Cheung Shun-koo was heard on a motion by Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., acting on behalf of Mr. Lowe, the trustee in the estate, for a stay of proceedings until an order had been made compelling certain creditors to prove their debts. Mr. M. W. Slade appeared for certain creditors to make another motion in the same action.

Sir Henry Berkeley having mentioned his motion,

Mr. Slade intervened with the remark that his motion came first.

Sir Henry Berkeley argued that his motion, which was for a stay of proceedings until certain creditors had produced satisfactory proofs of their claim, should be heard first.

Mr. Slade objected.

Sir Henry Berkeley said that his learned friend was asking the Court to order the Trustee to call a meeting of creditors to enable the debtor to lay before them a scheme of composition. This scheme was approved of by certain creditors who had been asked to produce additional proofs but had refused. The scheme was believed to be a *legitimus* one and was only to offer a composition of 20 per cent. These creditors who were ordered to produce further proof of their claims refused to do so, and his motion was to expunge that proof unless they gave further evidence.

Mr. Slade—That is only one motion.

Sir Henry—Yes; the others are—

Mr. Slade—I think I might be allowed to explain my own motions. The Court may an order allowing Ho Tung to amend his proof of debt, *ex parte*. Ho Tung submitted proof for a very large sum and it was through his vote at the creditors' meeting that the scheme then offered by the debtor was not accepted. We want the order allowing Ho Tung to amend his debt to be rescinded. I moved last time that that order be disregarded. I think that logically comes first.

Sir Henry Berkeley—That may be so. I don't dispute that. I want to know for whom my learned friend appears. According to the notice of motion he is appearing for the debtor and creditors.

Mr. Slade—I appear for all the creditors.

Sir Henry Berkeley—I want the names given. He does not appear for Ho Tung nor for Palmer and Turner.

Mr. Slade—I the Trustee had done his duty in this matter he would have moved the motion, not me. He was badly advised by Deacon, Looker and Deacon. I am appearing for a number of creditors.

Sir Henry—Who are they?

Mr. Slade—Personally I cannot give you the names. There are about half a dozen of them.

Sir Henry Berkeley—I am entitled to know the names because the costs are very important.

Mr. Slade—There is a list of them. I cannot give the names.

Sir Henry Berkeley—I must have them.

The Chief Justice (to Mr. Slade)—I assume you appear for all the creditors?

Sir Henry Berkeley—Not all of them.

The Chief Justice—Then we must have the names.

Mr. Slade—All of them.

The Chief Justice—Your firm has been instructed by certain creditors?

Mr. Slade—Yes; on behalf of the creditors.

Mr. Slade then read the names as follows: Chum Hom King, \$62,000 and \$8,500, representing two persons; Sun Che Chuen (petitioning creditor,) \$1,166; A. E. de J. Soares, \$950; Li Shu, Li Yee Cho and Li Sam Cho (represented by Ho Lok Kum), \$33,500.

Sir Henry—As far as the last three mentioned are concerned they live at Canton, and no proxies have been shown for Ho Lok Kum to represent them. He voted at the meeting—

Mr. Slade—We will prove that.

Sir Henry Berkeley then took a preliminary objection. The motion he had filed to expunge the proof of certain creditors applied to those very men who were asking the Court to do the extraordinary thing of rescinding its own order made in this bankruptcy. Who were

the persons that were asking this? They were recalcitrant creditors who refused to come before the Trustee and prove their debts. The debtor was able to pay 100 per cent—20s in the £—or 80 or 90 per cent, much more than he offered. He put forth an offer of 20 per cent and that offer had not been before the Trustee. He had, on the evidence given in Court, concealed a portion of his property—

Mr. Slade objected. This was unnecessary in a preliminary objection.

The Chief Justice said he did not think Sir Henry needed to go into that.

Sir Henry replied that it showed that it was necessary for the pure administration of bankruptcies that the claims of those creditors should be investigated. He pointed out that Mr. Slade appeared for the debtor, who had *no locus standi*, as one of the grounds for his objection, and continued to discuss the question of additional proofs being required.

The Chief Justice.—The point is whether the motion to expunge the proof comes before this motion.

Sir Henry—I am giving my reasons. They are discredited persons and ought not to come before this Court at all.

Mr. Slade—They are attacked.

Sir Henry—They are more than attacked. The Trustee is bound to investigate every claim put in. The Official Receiver first received from these creditors on August 3rd proofs of their claims. He admitted them for what they were worth, and afterwards passed them on to Mr. A. R. Lowe, who had subsequently been appointed Trustee. It was the Trustee who called for additional proofs. They all go he cannot ask for more proof because the Official Receiver accepted what they tendered as proof; and because Mr. Lowe did not ask for proof within the time allowed by the Ordinance—two technical points which were worth nothing. They were the creditors who were moving with the debtor, who had *no locus standi*.

Mr. Slade—Because they are "attacked" is no reason why their motion should be postponed. The petitioning creditor proved his debts in open court.

The Chief Justice—The petitioning creditor is another person altogether. I cannot see how you can appear for the debtor.

Mr. Slade—I am very doubtful. The trustee has neglected his duty in not making the motion himself.

The Chief Justice—I think the preliminary objection is good.

Sir Henry argued that the petitioning creditor's proof in the witness box in order to obtain a receiving order was not the proof required. They believed the petitioning creditor to be a "friendly" creditor and had brought the petition against the debtor to defeat the claim of Ho Tung—a judgment for over \$3,000.

Mr. Slade—I would like to know who you appear for. Does my friend appear for the Trustee?

The Chief Justice—That is a legitimate question.

Sir Henry—I appear on each motion for the persons against whom my learned friend is bringing them.

The Chief Justice—Your own motion?

Sir Henry—On that I appear for the Trustee.

It was decided, after discussion, that the motion brought by Mr. Slade should be allowed to go on.

Sir Henry said the question of costs arose.

The Chief Justice remarked that the creditors' names had better remain on the list.

Sir Henry—Yes.

The Chief Justice—We will take the motion as it stands.

Sir Henry—Yes.

Mr. Slade—I think my learned friend saw he was getting hoist by his own petard.

Sir Henry—The question of costs alters tactics.

Mr. Slade, proceeding with the motion, said that when Ho Tung filed his proof of debt the debt amounted to \$30,781.6. Later on he applied and obtained leave to amend it to \$11,000, the balance \$19,500 being "secured." The effect of this was that he would receive \$19,500 out of the estate and a pro rata amount of what was left, whereas had he left the debt as it was he would only have received a pro rata amount. Counsel quoted authority to show

that the Court had no power to grant the leave to amend.

Legal debate followed.

Sir Henry denied that Mr. Ho Tung was guilty of want of good faith and contended that the order was properly made.

The Chief Justice said he had doubts as to the materiality of the facts said to have been suppressed.

Sir Henry said he could not see how the facts could possibly be material. Supposing his Lordship came to the conclusion that the order ought not to have been made, his Lordship could not rescind it. It must be a matter of appeal.

Mr. Slade contended that *ex parte* orders were expressly excepted from that provision.

His Lordship held that the *ex parte* application was properly brought, but he must take time to consider the question as to the statements in the affidavits.

The Court afterwards adjourned.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. A. G. WISE (PUISNE JUDGE).

ALLEGED WRONGFUL ARREST.

Cheang Lai sued Cheang Tsui for \$1,000 as damages for wrongful and unlawful arrest. Plaintiff was represented by Mr. Stevenson of the office of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon. Defendant said he had instructed Mr. R. Harding, of Messrs. Iwens, Harston and Harding, who had gone away, and he had not had opportunity to engage another. In order to give him this opportunity the Puisne Judge adjourned the case till next day.

MURDER AT KOWLOON.

Hongkong, November 13th.

Early on Sunday morning a brutal murder was committed in a pork butcher's shop at Elgin Road, Kowloon. The man arrested and charged is named Wong Kin. It is alleged that he was formerly employed at the shop in question, and at about 9 o'clock on Saturday evening called there with another man and asked the accountant if they might pass the night in the shop, as they had nowhere to sleep. On permission being granted they retired, and all was quiet until about 2 a.m. when Indian P. C. No. 702, who was on duty, was attracted to the shop by the shouting of a man apparently in trouble. When he arrived at the door he saw the defendant and another butcher struggling, the defendant being armed with a large chopper, with which he is stated to have gashed the other man on the face. The constable arrested the defendant, and was informed of the murder of the accountant. An examination of the murdered man showed that the neck was nearly severed from the trunk, and evidently the first blow was dealt while he slept. It must have been while the defendant was struggling with the second man he attacked, that the man who called at the shop with him disappeared, and it is feared he will not be traced. The motive for the murder appears to have been robbery. It is stated that the defendant knew the partners were in the habit of collecting money between the 12th and 15th of each month, and was aware that there would be a large amount on the premises. The second man attacked is at present in hospital.

Defendant was charged yesterday before Mr. F. A. Hazeland at the Police Court, and the case was adjourned for a week.

ANOTHER SUICIDE.

It is now regarded as certain that Mr. R. Houghton, tailor, who was found dead at his residence, College Chambers, on November 9th, committed suicide by poisoning, a bottle, supposed to have contained a deadly mixture, having been found by his bedside empty. Deceased's business affairs had become somewhat embarrassed, and as his financial difficulties became more acute they preyed on his mind, leading to his taking his own life. This is the fourth case of suicide among Europeans in the colony within a fortnight.

KULANGSU (AMOY) MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Minutes of a meeting of the Municipal Council, held at the Board Room, Kulangsu, on the 23rd October, 1906.

PRESENT:—Messrs. F. B. Marshall (Chairman), C. A. V. Bowra, A. F. Gardiner, I. Takatsuki, W. H. Wallace, the Health Officer and the Secretary.

1. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

2. A letter is read from the Senior Consul concerning tax claimed by the Council on certain foreshore at Lu-Erk-Chiao. It is decided to inform the Senior Consul the Council do not agree with the Haifangting's interpretation of Land Regulation No. 11 (el-ve-nu) for the Settlement of Kulangsu. The Council contend that this regulation only refers to new foreshore i.e. "foreshore that may hereafter accrete" and not to foreshore the lease of which has simply been transferred from one individual to another, and to request that the question may be referred to the Consular Body for their opinion.

3. With reference to Mr. W. C. Hankins' verbal request for the Council to build a road from Typhoon Villa to Cat Castle, the Secretary is instructed to inform Mr. Hankins the Council cannot undertake the building of such a road at the expense—or partial expense—if the ratepayers, but if property owners in the neighbourhood, who are the people who would really gain the benefit, like to acquire the necessary land and build the road at their own expense the Council would be prepared to take over the road when completed and maintain it.

4. The Superintendent of Police reports the following cases have been dealt with at the Mixed Court since the last meeting of the Council:—

Summons.—Theft 1, Being in possession of stolen property 1, Breach of agreement 1, Debt 1, Assault 1, Allowing pigs to stray 1.

Summary Arrests.—Theft 3, Committing a nuisance 1, Creating a disturbance 3, Being in possession of stolen property 1.

(Signed) W. H. WALLACE,

Vice-Chairman.

By Order,

C. BERKELEY MITCHELL,

Secretary, K.M.C.

FIRES IN HONGKONG.

Two fires were reported in Hongkong at the close of last week.

The most serious was that which took place in Hollywood Road on November 10th. The fire started in the ground floor No. 35 and spread rapidly to the shops on either side. Sanitary Inspector Fisher gave the alarm and the brigades under Chief Inspector Baker were soon in attendance. With a plentiful supply of water the men were able after strenuous efforts to confine the flames to the three houses. To do so the firemen had to break through the doors on the top floor verandahs, a work of difficulty, and soon they had the satisfaction of seeing the fire extinguished, leaving two houses gutted and another partially destroyed. When the conflagration was at its height a man and woman living in one of the houses jumped through the back window in their excitement and fell on their heads in the side lane. They died soon afterwards. The origin of the fire is unknown.

The other outbreak occurred at a house in Queen's Road West, where a lamp having been accidentally overturned, set fire to the furniture. The flames were noticed by the policeman on the beat who assisted the residents to extinguish the fire before much damage was done.

Discussing race-week tiffins, a writer in the *Shanghai Mercury* remarks: In the days gone by, the curry would probably have been fine, but in these degenerate times the delicate batrachian has gone very largely out of fashion. I suppose the vast increase of new comers has had something to do with it, for your insular Britisher still tilts in holy horror the tip of his most uncritical nose if you whisper to him of frogs, or snails, or any other such delicacies.

CANTON NOTES.

[From the *Chung Ngai San Po.*]

THE RECENT FIRE.

On Thursday afternoon a disastrous fire occurred in Saki, opposite the Shameen. The outbreak was discovered at 3.20; but, in spite of the efforts of a number of brigades, the flames spread very rapidly and were not extinguished till 8.30 by which time great havoc had been wrought. As soon as the alarm was sounded the fire brigades of every street in the district rushed to the scene, but inadequate appliances and lack of organisation prevented their attempts from being effective. In fact, they did little more than block up the narrow streets. Nearly all the houses destroyed were places of ill fame, rebuilt not long ago, and restaurants. In all about 250 houses were gutted. As fires are of frequent occurrence in that quarter a fire machine had been erected. It was placed in the control of a director, whose sanction must be obtained before it can be used. On the day of the fire the director was nowhere to be found and the configuration in consequence assumed great dimensions.

PIRACY ON THE RIVER.

Robbers and pirates have become more daring of late and recent outrages are perhaps to be attributed to the return of a number of robber leaders from abroad, where they had taken refuge. For the capture of those men Viceroy Shum had given strict orders, threatening to punish officers in the event of failure, but though His Excellency has not succeeded in rooting out the robbers and pirates who infest the provinces of the Two Kwang, he has done something to discourage the lawlessness which existed. Within the last fortnight kidnapping has taken place openly, and last week a band of robbers of the Sin Chui village in the Pun Yu district marched in broad daylight to San Cho market place and carried away a well-to-do citizen, for whose ransom a large sum was demanded.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

November 12th.

THE TWO VICEROYS.

The Viceroy is expected here to-day. Vicroy Shum has already vacated his yamen and is credited with having the intention of going to Whampoa as soon as he has handed over the seals to his successor.

From what I hear, on the whole the people are pleased with the change. It is said that the deputation which waited on Viceroy Shum the other day to present him with different gifts was organised by his personal friends and was not at all spontaneous on the part of the Canton community. Meanwhile everything is at a standstill. Much is expected of the new viceroy, who is said to be a moderate man.

MACAO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

November 14th.

PROPOSED WATERWORKS.

I hear that a private syndicate has been formed to start waterworks in this city. It is proposed to obtain the water from Lappa. It is doubtful that the project will be accomplished, as Lappa is Chinese territory, and there will be many obstacles in the way. The Portuguese Government will not like the idea of the water coming from a place over which they have no control, the supply of which can at any moment be cut off by the Chinese authorities. I understand that the Syndicate is working hard to carry out their scheme and is really in earnest, and I hope that they may succeed.

"RIO LIMA" AGAIN.

This gunboat is still in your port, as I understand that the commander has wired to the Home Government for permission to dock her in Hongkong. Up to the time of writing no reply has yet been received.

THE PROPOSED NEW TAXES.

The new taxes proposed at the last meeting of the Leal Senado by Senhor João Mariano Gracis and which were disapproved of by many members are now being taken up to the

"Conselho da Província." Does the Leal Senado really need the money? If so, why not stop remitting thousands of pounds sterling yearly to Portugal and also the large remittances which are continually being sent to Timor? Why not spare this money for the benefit of Macao, which raises it?

COMPANIES.

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD

Board of Directors: Hon. Mr. Edward Osborne, Chairman; Dr. J. W. Noble, F. Maitland, Esq., E. H. Hinds, Esq., and S. A. Smith, Secretary.

The report for presentation to shareholders at the tenth ordinary yearly meeting, to be held at the Company's Depot, 2 Lower Albert Road, on Monday, the 19th November, 1906, at 11 a.m., is as follows:—The Directors herewith present to the shareholders a statement of the Company's accounts for the year ended 31st July, 1906.

The profit for the year, after writing off \$13,334.85 for depreciation and bad debts, and providing for Directors' and Auditor's fees, amounts to \$60,055.96, from which it is proposed to pay a dividend of one dollar and thirty cents per share, absorbing \$32,500; to transfer to Cattle Reserve \$25,000, and carry forward \$2,555.96.

Directors.—The Hon. Mr. Edward Osborne and Dr. Noble retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

Auditor.—The annexed accounts have been audited by Mr. W. Hutton Potts, who offers himself for re-election at this meeting.

EDWARD OSBORNE,

Chairman.

BALANCE SHEET

31st July, 1906.

LIABILITIES.

Capital,—	
25,000 shares at \$7.50 each	\$187,500
Less \$1.50 per share not called up	37,500
	150,000.00
Cattle reserve	25,000.00
Dividends uncollected	2,88.00
Accounts payable	21,970.16
Balance of profit and loss account	60,055.96
	\$257,234.12

ASSETS.

Cattle	\$7,233.11
Buildings and property	\$48,969.47
Less written off	8,969.47
	10,000.00
Furniture, machinery and stores	\$10,427.00
Less written off	2,427.00
	8,000.00
Cash in hand and at bank	28,220.91
Share investments and mortgages	49,450.00
Steam launch	\$5,000.00
Less written off	1,000.00
	4,000.00
Accounts receivable	31,227.22
Stocks on hand	36,003.58
	\$257,234.12

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

31st July, 1906.

Dr. \$ c.

To directors' and auditors' fees	2,700.00
To repairs and renewals	3,554.70
To written off:—	
Steam launch	\$1,000.00
Furniture, &c.	2,427.00
Buildings	8,969.47
Bad debts	938.38
	14,334.85
To balance	60,055.96
	\$79,615.51

1st August, 1905. Cr.	\$ c.
By balance from last year	2,834.34
31st July, 1906.	
By interest	2,756.39
By scrip fees	44.00
By balance of working account	73,934.78
	\$79,615.51

INTERNATIONAL COTTON MANUFACTURING LTD.

We reproduce here the vital features of the report of this company, to be presented at the eleventh annual meeting of shareholders.

The Directors have now the pleasure to submit to the shareholders the audited accounts

of the Company for the year ended September 30th, 1906.

The favourable prospects noted in their last report have been realized, and after a period of eight and a half years of very uphill work they are at last able to recommend the payment of a dividend.

Profit and Loss Account—Including the balance of Tls. 18,718.86 brought forward from the previous year there is a sum of Tls. 219,015.26 at the credit of this account, which it is proposed to dispose of as follows:

To write off Plant and Machinery account	5,000.00
Mill Buildings	10,000.00
Buildings and Chinese House	17,000.00
Ginning Mill Plant	5,000.00
Furniture account	500.00
Place to Reserve Fund	50,000.00
Pay a Dividend of 8 per cent	50,324.00
Carry to new account	36,211.26

Tls.

Tls.

By property account	297,000.00
By plant and Machinery	580,000.00
By ginning mill plant	10,000.00
By furniture account	5,000.00
By sundry debtors	3,410.95
By unexpired fire premia	4,115.51
By stocks on hand—	
Cotton	100,720.86
Yarn	267,547.54
Waste and seeds	2,341.35
Mill stores	15,943.77
Coal	1,169.19

Tls.

By debenture trust fund	
30th September, 1905	37,630.00
Paid trustees	4,181.31
Accrued interest	3,598.60

Tls.

Stamford, 20th October, 1906.	
W. H. POATE	Directors.
J. F. SEAVAN	
G. WILLEUMIER	Secretary.

THE FOOCHOW LIGHTER AND CARGO BOAT CO'S AUCTION.

The *Foochow Echo* of Nov. 3rd says: Who is there here who a few years back would have predicted such a scene as was disclosed on Friday on the 1st inst. when the whole fleet of the Foochow Lighter & Cargo Boat Co. went to the breaker at "cattle meat prices." But, after all, it is a sign of the times and gives colour to the oft-repeated cry of the old timers, "Foochow's finished." Although we believe in "Nil desperandum" still we cannot overlook the fact that Thursday's auction provided food for much thought to men who have cast in their lot with the Port. This fine fleet of boats, which in its time has carried many fortunes, was sold for a nominal sum, but it is a matter for congratulation that the best boats were all bought by prominent Tea Hongs here, and will still carry on their work though under other house flags. One cannot help speculating as to what part the Chinese themselves have had in causing this sale, and those in the know will realize that if the boatmen had appreciated how their interests could have been best served and protected, there would have been many more years' wages to have been derived from the F. L. & C. B. Co. However we feel it is quite hopeless to expect such things from the boatmen class in Foochow, and the men who put money into speculations dependent upon native labour suffer.

The foreign hongs which purchased boats were Messrs. Simmsen and Krohn, Odell and Co., and Bathgate and Co. The "Spray" was bought by the first mentioned firm for \$3,100—a bargain.

CLAIM FOR PROFESSIONAL SERVICES.

By balance from 20th Sept., 1905	18,718.86
By transfer Fees	41.19
By working Account	225,550.53
By accrued interest, Debenture Trust Fund	3,598.60

Tls. 247,909.18

By balance from 20th Sept., 1905	18,718.86
By transfer Fees	41.19
By working Account	225,550.53
By accrued interest, Debenture Trust Fund	3,598.60

Tls. 247,909.18

LIABILITIES AND ASSETS.

as on the 30th September 1906.

Dr.	Tls.
To Capital Account	628,800.00
To debenture account, outstanding list account	134,000.00
Since issued	3,000.00
	137,000.00
Since repaid	30,000.00
	107,000.00
To reserve fund account	100,000.00

Dr.

Tls.

CORRESPONDENCE.

EXORBITANT POSTAL CHARGES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

November 12th.
SIR,—According to the 1906 edition of the *Times of India* Directory, the parcel-post rate for a parcel not over 11 lbs. from India to Hongkong is Rs. 2.4 annas which, at to-day's exchange of 17½, equals \$1.31.

From Hongkong to India the charge for a similar parcel is \$4.40; it is over 3½ times the Indian rate. Yours, &c.,

PARCEL.

INCONSISTENT POSTAL RATES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

SIR,—On reference to the Hongkong Postal Guide, I find I can send a parcel not exceeding 11 lbs. to Ceylon for \$1.80, while a like one for Tuticorin (India), the nearest seaport to Colombo, I have to pay \$4.40. What a vast difference between the charges! Yours, &c.,

AN INQUIRER.
Hongkong, 13th November, 1906.

POSTAL ANOMALIES!

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—Could the postal authorities explain why postage on a parcel to India weighing 11 lbs should be rated for \$4.40 and a parcel of the same weight to any address in England cost \$1.80 only?

The distance from Hongkong to Bombay runs about 3,500 miles, whereas from Hongkong to London much over 9,000 miles! India is under the Postal Union and enjoys a penny postage rate for letters. Both are British Territory! Why this absurd distinction, pray? Yours, &c.,

QUERY.

GERMAN AND JAPANESE AT SHANGHAI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

Hongkong, November 14th.

Sir,—The bandage of Madame Justice at Shanghai seems to have come undone. One Englishman tried in the English Court there, and convicted of killing a man while "under excitement," is now "doing" 18 months in a local jail. According to your telegram this morning, two Germans have killed two Japanese, also acting under excitement, and they were discharged! Which eye of Madame Justice at Shanghai is it that squints, the German or the English?

Yours respectfully,
MURI FUKOHEI.

"BUYING SOVEREIGNS."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

November 13th.

SIR,—While your correspondents are busy with Post Office squeezes, may I give a Chinese example which I am told is far from uncommon? As so many people are buying sovereigns at the present time, the following faithful report of a conversation may be of interest. I should explain that on Tuesday, when the Bank's buying rate was at \$8.65 in your paper, I happened to notice that the Chinese moneychangers seemed to be busier than usual. Wondering if they were underselling the Banks by any chance, I accosted Mr. Cheung Wing. (I think you might make him a present of this free advertisement).

"My wanchee catch some English sovin: have got?"

"Have got."

"How much?"

"You wanchee buy?"

"Yes. How much?"

"How many?"

"Oh, say two pieces. How much one piece?"

"Nine-seventy-fi."

"What did you say?"

(Imperturbably) "Nine-seventy-fi."
"What you t'ink my? On pieces d'unken sailor?"
(No reply)
"Bank talkee eight dollar."
(This information was received calmly.)
"Aw-li. How much you pay?"
(Rashly) "My pay eight-seventy only."
"Eight-seventy-two."
"You b'long nampa-wan squeezeman. Eight-seventy." This being refused, I did not press him further.—Yours truly,

CALEDON.

UNJUST RATES OF POSTAGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

Hongkong, November 14th.

SIR,—In the course of my business, I have to forward many parcels to all parts of the world. The other day I sent one of 11 lbs. weight to a jungle part of Malaya, that is, the Negri Sembilan; the cost levied by the Post Office was \$1.81.

Yesterday I had occasion to send another of same weight to Calcutta by one of the opium steamers, and I had to pay \$4.40.

Now, Mr. Editor, can you solve the mystery for me, or will the Postal Authorities consider these anomalies? Yours truly,

FORWARDING GEN'l.

HEAVY RATES FOR PARCELS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

Hongkong, November 15th.

SIR,—In 1899 the Parcel Post rate to India and even to Zanzibar was 15 cents per lb. (11 lbs. x 15 cents = \$1.65). At that time the approximate average of exchange on India was Rs. 1.46.

At present exchange stands at about 17½, and we have to pay 40 cents per lb. on parcels. Fancy! What a ridiculous way of adjusting the parcel carrying rates.—Yours truly,

A READER.

FOREIGNERS ATTACKED AT WOOSUNG.

The N.C. *Daily News* of Nov. 6th has the following narrative of an incident more briefly reported in our telegrams recently.

On Sunday evening two foreigners met with very rough treatment at the hands of a band of natives at Woosung and as a consequence they returned to Shanghai yesterday morning in a pitiable condition, one of them having spent a considerable time, with his hands bound, in a creek. Mr. Hiemann, constable at the German Consulate-General, on Sunday afternoon decided to go to Woosung with a Russian gentleman and to return by train. When they arrived at the railway station to take train to Shanghai they ascertained that they would have to wait some time for the train, so it was agreed that they would walk to Shanghai. As they were walking along the bank of the river in the direction of the foreign settlements it became dark and after a little time they lost the way. Arriving at a broken bridge, and not being able to ascertain their whereabouts, the two foreigners, neither of whom could speak Chinese, went into a small native village to obtain a guide. They found one or two natives could speak a little English and one volunteered to show them the way if he was paid twenty cents. When he was handed this amount the people, seeing the foreigners had money, demanded more of it. Mr. Hiemann refused to part with his money and, some fifteen or twenty Chinese collecting and assuming a menacing attitude, he pulled out a pistol and fired one in the air. This did not have the desired effect of frightening the natives for they quickly disarmed him and threw the pistol into a field. The natives repeated their demands for the foreigners' money, and on being refused they seized Mr. Hiemann, bound his hands together and threw him into a creek in which the water was so deep as to come up to his neck when he stood up. Mr. Hiemann remained in the creek for about half an hour and then, thinking the Chinese had gone, he clambered out as best he could. The Chinese,

who evidently had been watching him, renewed the attack but he finally escaped by hiding in the fields until 1.30 a.m. when, everything having become quiet, he emerged and eventually discovered the Point Hotel. The Russian gentleman had meanwhile been robbed, his pockets had been cut out, and he too had a night of hiding in the paddy fields. Mr. Hiemann was very unwell yesterday as a result of the night's adventure. The two foreigners reached Shanghai between 5 and 6 a.m. yesterday, with but scanty clothing and minus what valuables they had on their persons when they set out on Sunday afternoon.

We understand their representations have been made to the Taotai to arrest and punish the offenders.

CHINESE RIOTS AT SINGAPORE.

FIRE FIGHTING, POLICE ARMED, AND HARBOUR WORK IMPEDED.

A Singapore telegram to the *Daily Press*, dated November 14th, said:

Yesterday extraordinary rioting, started by Chinese quarrels between the Hokien and Tsochew clans, broke out in Chinatown here, and was continued to-day.

Many shops have been looted by bad characters alert to the opportunity afforded by the general disorder.

The fighting between the opposing factions is very fierce, lethal weapons being freely employed.

The Police, endeavouring to stop the affray, were stoned by mobs from both sides. One Malay constable was stabbed. Several Chinese are in Hospital; and many arrests have been made.

A business in the Chinese quarter is at a standstill; and the disturbance, having drawn away Chinese labour from other parts, has had the effect of seriously impeding business in the harbour.

Another serious inconvenience is caused by the ricksha coolies, who have taken this as a favourable moment for going on strike.

The streets are now being patrolled by armed police.

Singapore, November 15th.

The strike continues. The Sherwood Foresters marched through the disaffected quarter this morning, and the fighting between the rival clans subsided in the town. Isolated outbreaks have taken place in the suburbs. The police are exerting the utmost vigilance.

THE SIKH TROUBLE AT SHANGHAI.

REMOVAL OF RINGLEADERS URGED.

A *Daily Press* telegram, dated Shanghai, November 15th, said:

Following the investigations made by Major Hall of the Baluchi regiment, Tientsin, and a Jemidar, ten Sikhs were charged to-day with instigating their fellow police to strike.

Strong affidavits confirmed their guilt, and on account of the seriousness of the disaffection, the removal of the ringleaders to India was urged.

Judge Saumarez ordered seven of the prisoners to find security in the sum of \$1,000 each, and three in the sum of \$500 each.

JAPANESE SHIPBUILDING TRIUMPH.

Tokyo, November 15th.

The "Satsuma," the largest battleship in the world, and the first built in Japan, was successfully launched at Yokosuka in the presence of the Emperor this afternoon.

Lord Tweedmouth, on behalf of the Admiralty, has wired congratulations.

St. George's Ball at Shanghai—now recognized as the opening event of the social season there—was held on Nov. 9th, with about 800 guests. It was again a conspicuously successful function, with Sir Pelham Warren, K.C.M.G., (President of the Society) as the official host.

BRITISH INTERESTS AT NEWCHWANG.

The following appeared in the *China Times*,
Newchwang, Manchuria,
October 20th, 1906.

H. C. FOLFORD, Esq., C.M.G.,
H.B.M. Consul, Newchwang.

Sir, - In reply to your letter of the 29th ultimo, addressed to the British mercantile community of this port, and sent in accordance with instructions received from H.B.M. Minister enquiring as to "the wishes of the British mercantile community in regard to the desirability of an early acquisition of the new Concession on the north bank of the river Liao near the Chinese Railway Station negotiated for in the years 1898-1900."

We beg to inform you that the question has received the fullest consideration of the British mercantile community at two largely-attended meetings, and the following resolutions were unanimously agreed upon.

(1) That in view of the fact that the site on the north bank of the river Liao, negotiated for in the years 1898-1900, is, at present, of little commercial value (the centre of trade being on the south bank of the river), and the peculiar political situation which obtained at that time having passed away, and also taking into consideration the possibility that the acquisition of this or any other site on the north bank of the river, might prejudice the chances of securing more valuable trading facilities on the south bank of the river, the meeting is of opinion that there is no urgent necessity to press for an early acquisition of the site referred to.

(2) That Great Britain's lien on the site should not be relinquished except in exchange for a satisfactory quid pro quo, inasmuch as the extension of the Imperial Chinese Railway System would convert the neighbourhood of the Railway terminus into an important commercial centre.

(3) That the British Mercantile Community seeks for no preferential position of trading facilities vis-a-vis other nationalities, but does most earnestly desire equal rights, position and opportunity, with all other nationalities at Newchang, to and from which port a large proportion of the trade has always been carried in British bottoms and where British companies and individuals possess extensive vested interests, the value of British land and house property alone being estimated at well over £1,000,000.

(4) That strenuous efforts should be made in concert with the other Powers interested toward reserving the best site upon the south bank of the river Liao for an International settlement, to be controlled by national, not individual, representation.

(5) That it is most necessary the closest watch be kept at the present time upon the policy of other Powers with regard to any one, or more, of them, seeking to acquire a Concession upon the south bank of the river, the acquisition of which would undoubtedly place the nationals of such Power or Powers, in a considerably preferential position, and that all possible steps be taken to prevent the acquirement of any such national Concession or Concessions.

It appears to the British mercantile community that British commercial interests in the port of Newchwang, and also throughout the whole of Manchuria in common with those of other European and American nationalities, are very seriously threatened by the political changes which have occurred as a result of the late war. The opening of railways in Manchuria is already rapidly changing the old accustomed course of trade and trade routes. The control of these railway or some of them, by a Foreign Power, is alone enough to secure for the nationals of such Power a commercial advantage over others. This cannot be avoided. Should, however, the terminus of the South Manchurian Railway, at this port, be placed in the heart of a concession acquired by the same Power, it is strongly felt that all other nationalities will find themselves at a great disadvantage, commercially, in acquiring a legitimate share in the vast trade of Manchuria. This is one of the chief reasons, we would urge, in favour of an International, rather than a

series of National Concessions permitting of discrimination within their respective limits and so controlling access to the means of transporting goods to the interior.

There can be no doubt that the present is a most critical period for British commerce in Manchuria. British subjects, who, relying upon the terms of the Treaties made between Great Britain and China, have invested their capital and made their homes in this Treaty Port, in the belief that they would be able to trade on terms of equality with traders of other nationalities at this port, and on conditions at least not inferior to those within reach of the commercial communities of other ports, from which the Manchurian markets are supplied by other routes, already find themselves labouring under serious disadvantages, such as the evasion of duties collectable by the Chinese Government on goods passing through the leased territory of Liaotung, and across the northern boundaries of Manchuria, and by preferential railway rates.

In consequence of this they pray that most urgent steps be taken to restore the equalities implied in the Treaties referred to, and which had suffered no interference prior to the year 1900; also that the greatest vigilance be exercised to guard against the acquirement of any new preferential conditions by any other Power or Powers.

The development of the trade of Manchuria during the last twelve years, in spite of the fact that the country has had to bear the burden of three wars during that period, has been truly phenomenal, and it is generally recognized that this development is only in its infancy. Manchuria offers an exceptionally promising field for British commercial enterprise, and British subjects resident in this port, and already engaged in the trade, feel confident that, granted equal opportunity and trading facilities, Great Britain can count upon taking a leading part in the ever-increasing trade of this great and fertile country, the area of which approximates to that of France and Germany combined.

In conclusion, British residents in this port pray H.B.M. Minister to secure for them that equality of opportunity and privilege in Manchuria, as compared with the traders of all other nationalities, to which they are entitled by Treaty, but which appear to them to be seriously threatened at the present time. Further they respectfully submit that the present is the most opportune moment for effecting a definite settlement of the general status of the port and province—We are, etc.

(Thirty-three signatures.)

REMODELLING OF THE GRAND COUNCIL.

The *N.C. Daily News* of Nov. 1st says:—As will perhaps be recalled by our readers the labours of the Royal Commission on Reforms in Peking were considerably and seriously obstructed by a number of Manchus in high positions who stood in fear of having their arbitrary privileges, which were obtained by conquest, either abolished or greatly curtailed, and by certain well-known reactionaries and conservatives of Chinese descent. Those on the side of reform amongst the Manchus are Prince Ching, Prince Tsai-hen, his son, Prince Su and Duke Tsai-tseh. Prince Chun, brother of the Emperor, also favours drastic reforms, but is said to be of too timid a disposition to stand boldly forward for his convictions. The most dangerous amongst the obstructionists were certain members of the Grand Council, who by reason of their position are considered the advisers of the Throne which is nominally bound to listen to the advice given by them. In the circumstances, although President of the Grand Council, Prince Ching felt himself too weak alone to oppose successfully the opponents of reform in that body owing to the latter forming the great majority of the Council, the only other Grand Councillor who weakly favoured reform being Chu Hung-chi, a Hunanese, Luke Tsai Tsch and Prince Tsai Chen are young to possess much influence and successfully to oppose the machinations of the obstructionists, and this led H.E. Viceroy Yuan Shih-kai, as our readers probably are aware, to return to Peking after the army manœuvres so that by his personal influence with the Empress Dowager he

could counteract the evil influence of the opposing Grand Councillors, although His Excellency's presence is urgently needed in Tientsin to attend to matters affecting his Viceroyalty of Chihli. When therefore the Royal Commission had completed its chief labours in regard to the reform of the Official system in Peking and had presented its report to the Throne asking for the Imperial approval and authorization to put the reforms suggested into immediate effect, the Grand Councillors Yung Ching and Tsch Liang (Manchus) Lu Chuan-lin and Hsu Shih-chang (Chinese) tried to oppose tooth and nail the Empress Dowager's intention to issue special decrees on the subject sanctioning the reforms as suggested by the Royal Commission. Unaccustomed to be so stubbornly opposed, the Empress asked who of the Grand Councillors favoured the reforms suggested. Only Prince Ching (President of Council) and Chu Hung-chi, two out of six Grand Councillors, gave out in favour of them. It is stated in a private telegram received yesterday from Peking, that H. C. Hsu Shih-chang, who is also a protégé of Vice-roy Yuan Shih-kai, wished to join Prince Ching's side, but was prevented by Yung Ching and Lu Chuan-lin, who were kneeling on either side of him before the Throne. It is also stated that the Empress Dowager's eyes shone ominously on the recalcitrant Councillors when she gave them to understand that she and His Majesty were strongly in favour of executing the reforms and would therefore brook no opposition. In reply the obstructionists declared that they would rather lose their places in the Council than allow themselves to be put down in future histories as bad Councillors to their Majesties. When her Majesty heard the declaration she replied "Be it so; you (mentioning the four already named above) are excused from further attendance in the Grand Council, and we would also impress upon you the inadvisability of making any more obstructions against reform, for we are determined to make it a success for our own and the Empire's sake." The Council was then dismissed and the following day, the 6th instant saw the promulgation of the Imperial edicts which we translated in our issue of yesterday morning, dismissing Yung Ching, Tsch Liang, Lu Chuan-lin and Hsu Shih-chang from the Grand Council, and sanctioning the reforms suggested by the Royal Commission.

In accordance with the Imperial decree of the 6th instant appointing only one President to each Board, instead of two (one Manchu and one Chinese) as hitherto has been the case, a Peking dispatch gives the following as the Presidents of the newly organised Ministries or Boards:—Hu Hung-chi (Waiwupu), Lu Chuan-lin (Board of Civil Appointments), Hsu Shih-chang (Home Department), Pu Ting (Ministry of Finance, or Paymaster General's Department) Yung Ching (Ministry of Education) Tsch Liang (Ministry of War) Tai Hung-tza (Ministry of Justice) Prince Tsai Che (Ministry of Agriculture, Works and Commerce) Chung Pei-hsi (Ministry of Posts and Communications) and Prince Su (Ministry of Outer Dependencies). The former Presidents who are now out of office are—Kuei-Chun, Ting Jui, Lu Hai-huan, Pu Hsing, Keh Pao-hua, Sung Shou, Lu Jun-hsiang, and Teh Tu-sheng. They retire on full pay and with full honours, in accordance with the Imperial decree of the 6th instant, and are to wait some other appointment.

The *Shanghai Mercury* of November 9th says:—We are pleased to see that the Opium Hulls, which have been an eye-sore to residents for so many years, are at last being shifted. Both foreigners and natives were very much surprised to see the Yuen-fah, owned by Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., leaving her moorings off the Bund about 9 a.m. to-day in tow of two tugs, and even the Customs' clock, which has overlooked the hulls for so many years, was so much taken aback that it stopped dead for about twenty minutes, but was soon set right again after the Yuen-fah had taken up a position at her new berth off the Chinese Bund. The other three hulls, the Ariel, Wellington, and Corea are also to be shifted, and will keep the Yuen-fah company off the City Bund in the near future.

COMMERCIAL.

OPIUM.

HONGKONG November 15th

Quotations are:—Allowance net to 1 catty.		
Malwa New	\$840	to — per picul
Malwa Old	\$900	to — do.
Malwa Older	\$960	to — do.
Malwa Very Old	\$1020	to — do.
Persian Fine Quality	\$680	to — do.
Persian Extra Fine	\$740	to — do.
Patna New	\$937½	to — per chest.
Patna Old	\$960	to — do.
Benares New	\$897½	to — do.
Benares Old	\$860	to — do.

COAL.

Messrs. Hughes and Hough, in their Coal Report of 16th November, state that 14 steamers are expected at Hongkong with a total of 53,400 tons of coal. Since October 31st, 17 steamers have arrived with a total of 47,400 tons of coal. Quotations:—

Cardiff.....	\$15.00	ex-ship, nominal.
Australian	\$9.50	to \$9.75 ex-ship, quiet.
Yubari Lump	\$12.00	nominal.
Miiki Lump	\$12.00	nominal.
Moji Lump	\$7.00	to \$8.00 ex-ship, steady.
Moji Unscreened	\$6.00	to \$7.00 ex-ship, steady.
Akaike Lump	\$9.00	to \$9.50 steady.
Bengal.....	\$9.00	to \$9.50 nominal.

RAW COTTON.

HONGKONG, 16th November.—Moderate business. Stock about 2,000 bales.

Bombay.....	\$17.50	to \$20.00 per picul.
Bengal (New), Rangoon, and Dacea	20.00	to 22.00 "
Shanghai and Japanese	21.00	to 26.00 "
Tungchow and Ningpo	21.00	to 26.00 "
Reported sales, 175 bags.		

YARN.

Mr. P. Eduljee, in his Report, dated Hongkong, 16th November, 1906, says:—The past fortnight has been featureless. There is no change in the situation, which remains as gloomy as ever: the five modified proposals submitted by dealers for the consideration of importers on the 23rd ultimo not being accepted. After the suspension of all operations for the past three months both dealers and importers are waiting with impatience the opening of the market, which resumes to-morrow the day after to-morrow, in accordance with the terms of the recent arrangements. Prospects ahead appear to be far from encouraging, and we do not expect any large new business to transpire as dealers have on hand more than sufficient yarn to meet all possible requirements. Meanwhile stocks are rapidly increasing, and the jolts amongst dealers is unabated. Let us, however, hope for the best.

Sales of the interval are *nil*, arrivals amount to 9,374 bales, stocks estimated at 103,000, and uncleared goods in second hands 65,000 bales.

Local Manufacture:—No business. The Mills working only two days in the week.

Japanese Yarn:—Sales of 350 bales No. 20s at from \$122 to 128 are reported.

Raw Cotton:—Indian descriptions continue to move slowly and sales of 200 bales Supertine Bengal have been effected at from \$20 to \$21. Nothing doing in Chinese descriptions. Quotations are Indian \$19 to \$22 and China \$22 to \$25.

Exchange on India closes to-day at Rs. 1703 for T/T and Rs. 1714 for Post. On Shanghai 721 and on Japan 1127.

The undenoted business in imported and local spinnings is reported from Shanghai during the fortnight ended the 10th instant, viz:—

Indian:—Excessive stocks, meagre inquiry, and prices very irregular. Sales reported amount to about 4,000 bales at a further decline of two to three taels. Estimated unsold stock 150,000 bales.

Japanese:—A quieter tone prevails in the market for these threads, sales amount to about 2,000 bales on the basis of Tls. 83 to 90 for No. 16s, and Tls. 97 to 98½ for No. 20s.

Local:—Nothing doing from first hands and prices declining.

PIECE GOODS.

Messrs. Noel, Murray & Co.'s Report on the Shanghai Piece Goods Trade, dated Shanghai 1st November, 1906, states:—The week under review has been greatly interrupted by the Races, Shanghai's usual Autumn festival, when the Banks, Custom House and Wharves are closed from noon on three days, which naturally upsets the ordinary course of business somewhat. But little harm has been done in this branch, the operators in which are still patiently waiting for

"something to turn up." The leading article of the *North China Daily News* this morning gives a very interesting summary of the situation in Manchuria, and Newchwang in particular. It is pointed out how the British merchants there are endeavouring to secure one International Settlement rather than separate concessions by the different Foreign Powers, by which one might gain a distinct advantage over the others, and in a letter addressed by the entire British mercantile community there to Mr. Fulford, the British Consul, who had been instructed to ascertain the wishes of his nation, this is forcibly put forward, and also many of the disabilities under which their trade is suffering. They say the trade of Manchuria has been truly phenomenal, and it is generally recognized that this development is only in its infancy. Manchuria offers an exceptionally promising field for British commercial enterprise, and British subjects resident in Newchwang and already engaged in trade, feel confident that, granted equal opportunities and trading facilities, Great Britain can count upon taking a leading part in the ever increasing trade of this great and fertile country, the area of which approximates that of France and Germany combined. With these views before him, which the British Minister has asked for and will no doubt back up, the evacuation of Newchwang by the Japanese will be eagerly looked for. Various dates have been named for the evacuation of this, but nothing very definite has been settled, except that several Chinese officials have been instructed to be ready to proceed there and take over the administration of the place. From private advices from Tientsin we learn the market there is in a state of stagnation, and as with this, the only movement at all is in Dyed Fancy Goods. The trade with the River and Ningpo is without much life, although the price of rice is very much reduced now. The steamer we mentioned last week as being on the berth for three days took away a disappointingly small quantity of piece goods. The currency of that country being now on a gold basis is making it very difficult to assimilate prices with this. The Manchester market is reported steady, but whether markets will be idle the current price remains to be seen. The demand for markets other than China is sufficiently good, apparently, to make the falling off of nearly 100 per cent in the shipments to these markets due entirely, and to a little extent, on the price ruling. The last price of American Cotton was only enough to catch "shorts" at end of last month and is now going down hand over fist. The closing quotation for Middle-American in Liverpool on the day, the 6th instant, was 5.65d. say and 5.93d. for the rest of the month, but to-day the latter has come 5.29d. The quotation for Egyptian remains steady at 92d. The latest New York forward quotations are 9.66 cents for January and 9.93 cents for March option respectively. The mills in the United States are reported to be well engaged for the home trade. The export from Manchester last month was 24,000,000 yards of Plain Cottons to Hongkong and China making 47,000,000 yards during the same period last year. We understand the shipments of Dyed goods were heavy, but we have no direct advice. The export of Yarn was 2,000 bales to Shanghai alone. The Yarn market is in a very dull and depressed state, and with ample supplies on hand buyers of small requirements to meet the current demand are having it pretty much their own way as regards prices. The annual reports of the Local Mills are beginning to appear and are bound to show very favourable results for the past year's working, but they will do well to make ample provision for a less prosperous period which they seem likely to encounter right ahead of them. Native Cotton is quiet but fairly steady. Business during the week has practically been confined to the Auctions, and the dealers complain that their resales are now reduced to the very lowest retail quantities. We have heard of one line of 100 bales American Drill from first hands stock, but that is quite an exception. A certain amount continues to be done in Fancy shades of Dyed goods, but with the slump in Cotton and higher exchange it may be possible soon to connect with

MISCELLANEOUS IMPORTS

HONGKONG, 16th November.—The prices ruling are as follows:—

COTTON YARN:—No satisfactory arrangement having been arrived at with regard to the further suspension of business, market will open on the 18th instant when we expect that operations will be resumed at reduced rates. Arrivals 26,500 bales; Shipments 19,500 bales; Bargains 76,000 bales; Unsold stock 90,000 bales.

	per bale
Bombay—Nos. 10 to 20, ...	\$80.00 to \$125.00
English—Nos. 16 to 24, ...	135.00 to 140.00
" 22 to 24, ...	140.00 to 145.00
" 28 to 32, ...	150.00 to 155.00
" 38 to 42, ...	160.00 to 165.00
COTTON PIECE GOODS—Market flat. Nothing doing.	
Grey Shirtings—7 lbs.	\$2.40 to \$2.50
8 to 14 lbs.	3.00 to 3.70
9 to 19 lbs.	4.00 to 4.80
White Shirtings—54 to 56 rd.	2.70 to 2.90
58 to 60 "	3.00 to 3.20
64 to 66 "	3.25 to 5.30
Fine	5.50 to 7.60
Book-folds	5.00 to 7.75
Victoria Lawns—12 yards ...	1.60 to 1.50
T-Cloths—6 lbs, 32 in. (Ordinary)	2.00 to 2.20
7 lbs, 32 "	2.25 to 3.75
6 lbs, 32 in. (Mexican)	2.20 to 2.35
7 lbs, 32 "	2.40 to 3.05
8 to 8.4 oz., 36 in.	3.00 to 3.70
Drills, English—40 yds. 13½" to 14 lbs.	4.50 to 7.25
FANCY COTTON—Small sales. Market quiet.	
Turkey Red Shirtings—11 to 8 lbs.	\$1.75 to \$4.50
per yard	
Brocades—Dyed	\$0.12 to \$0.15
Chintzes, Assorted	0.07½ to 0.30
Velvets, Black, 22 in.	0.23 to 0.45
Velveteens, 18 in.	0.22½ to 0.25
per doz.	
Handkerchiefs—Imitation Silk	\$0.60 to \$1.50
Woolens—Market sick. Small sales.	per yard
Spanish Stripes—Sundry chocks	\$0.65 to —
per piece	
Linen Ells—Scarlet, 7-10 lbs.	\$7.75 to \$9.35
Assorted	7.90 to 9.50
Cambrics—Assorted	12.50 to 31.00
Lacings—30 yds, 31 inches	13.00 to 19.50
Assorted	13.00 to 19.50
Orleans—Plain, 31 in.	9.00 to 10.00
per lb.	
Blankets—7 to 11 lbs.	\$0.65 to \$1.50
per picul	
IRON—Nail Rod	\$3.90
Square, Flat, Round Bar (Eng.)	3.85
Swedish Bar	3.95
Small Round Rod	4.40
Hoop 2 to 1½ in.	5.69
Wire, 16-25 oz.	9.60
Wire Rope, Old	3.00
Lead, L.H. & Co., and Hole Chop	11.10
Australasian	41.60
Yellow Metal, Muntz 14-20 oz.	48.0
Vivian's, 14-20 oz.	13.00
Elliots, 14-20 oz.	43.00
Tin	98.00
per box	
Tin-Plates	\$6.20
per picul	
Quicksilver	\$111.00
per box	
Window Glass,	\$3.75
MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.	
HANKOW, 7th Nov., 1906:—The prices quoted are for the net shipping weight excluding cost of packing for export:—	Per picul.
Cowhides, Best Selected....	18s. 39.00
Do. Seconds	" 35.00
Buffalo Hides, Best Selected....	22.00
Goatskins, untanned, chiefly white colour, (nom.)	8.00
Buffalo Horns, average 3-lbs. each	10.80
White China Grass, Wuchang and or	10.00
Pauchi	10.00
Whit China Grass, Sin-shan and or Chayu	10.00
Green China Grass, Szechuen	12.00
Jute	5.75
White Vegetable Tallow, Kin-chow	11.00
White Vegetable Tallow, Ping-chew	10.80
and or Macheng	" 10.00
White Vegetable Tallow, Mongyu	10.00
Green Vegetable Tallow, Kiyu	9.60
Animal Tallow	10.50
Gallnuts, usual shape	15.60
Do. Plum do.	16.60
Tobacco, Ting-chow	7.00
Do. Wongkong	10.50
Black Bristles	(nom.)
Feathers, Grey and or White Duck	(")
" Wild Duck	(")
Turmeric	5.00
Sesamum Seed	5.00
Sesamum Seed Oil	(nom.)
Vegetable Tallow Seed Oil	8.30
Wood Oil	(nom.)
Tea Oil	10.00

Per M. M. steamer *Australien*, sailed on 13th November. For Marseillers:—315 bales raw silk, 134 bales peirced cocoons, 3 cases silk piece goods, 65 packages human hair, 219 packages tea, 7 cases feathers, 15 cases curios, 18 packages sundries. For Lyons:—311 bales raw silk. For St. Chamond:—5 bales raw silk. For Milan:—10 bales raw silk. For London:—1 case silk.

HONGKONG QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, 16th November, 1906.

Apricot	\$11 to
Borax	\$20 "
Cassia	\$15 " 817
Cloves	\$15 " 830
Camphor	\$160 "
Cow Bezoar	\$10 " 8130
Fennel Seed	\$5 "
Galangal	\$4 "
Grapes	\$13 " 815
Kismis	\$10 " 18
Olibanum	\$4 " 814
Oil Sandalwood	\$225 " 8350
" Rosa	\$70 " 8140
" Cassia	\$175 " —
Raisins	\$8 "
Senna Leaves	\$5 "
Sandalwood	\$22 " 28
Saltpetre	\$9 " 12

SHARE REPORTS.

HONGKONG 16th November, 1906. Although the market generally continues dull, a fair business has been put through in a few stocks, and rates have ruled fairly steady in most. Exchange on London is 2s. 32*l*. on demand. On Shanghai Tls. 72*l*.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghaies were placed in the early part of the week at \$815, and at time of writing a small sale has been made at \$810, the market closing steady at that rate. Nationals continue with buyers at \$47 and sellers at \$50.

MARINE INSURANCES.—We have no changes or business to report.

FIRE INSURANCES.—A few small lots of Hongkongs have been placed at \$32*l*, and more are wanted at the rate. Chinas remain steady at \$95; but we have no business to report, and the market closes with small buyers at \$95*l*, while larger lots are procurable at that rate.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong, Canton and Macaos have been placed at \$27*l*, and with more buyers and no sellers; the closing rate may be put at \$28. Indos have been in request during the week at \$72 to \$73, and small sales have been made at the latter rate, the market closing steady with probable further buyers at \$73 cash, and at proportionate rates for early deliveries forward. Shells have weakened somewhat in sympathy with a decline of 6*d*. on the London market, and shares are obtainable at quotation. Star Ferries have been dealt in at \$25*l* for old and \$17*l* for new, the market closing steady. Douglas and China Mailas remain neglected and without business.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars continue dull and neglected, and we have no business to report. Luzons have sellers at \$22.

MINING.—Raubs are still weak, and we have no sales to report, sellers ruling the market at time of closing, and buyers being conspicuous by their absence. Charbounages remain out of the market.

DOCKS, WHARVES, AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have found further buyers during the week at \$151, and close with sellers at that and probably at a point lower. Kowloon Wharves have further declined, and sales have been made at the reduced rate of \$87. At time of closing the market has recovered a little and shares are wanted to a limited extent at \$88. In Shanghai Docks a fair local business has been transacted at Tls. 105 cash, and at Tls. 106 and Tls. 107 for December, the market closing firm at quotation with Shanghai buyers. Shanghai and Hongkew Wharves declined to Tls. 225 during the week, but close firmer with buyers in Shanghai at Tls. 229.

LANDS, HOTELS, AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands have ruled weaker and sales have been effected during the week at \$102 and later at \$103, at which latter rate the market closes steady. We have nothing else to report under this heading.

COTTON MILLS.—With the exception of Ewos, which have improved to Tls. 74, we have nothing to report.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Dairy Farms have been placed at \$18, Cements at \$19, Steam Water-

boats at \$6, and South China Morning Posts at \$22. Cements and Steam Waterboats close in demand, the latter at the improved rate of \$7, and the former at \$19. Dairy Farms and Electrics can also be placed at quotations. We have nothing else to report.

Closing quotations are as follows:—

COMPANY.	PAID UP	QUOTATIONS.
Albambra	\$200	\$120
Banks—		
Hongkong & Shai.	\$125	\$810, buyers
National B. of China	26	\$47, buyers
A. Shares	12s	6d, \$7, sellers
Bell's Asbestos E. A.	12s	6d, \$7, sellers
China-Borneo Co.	\$12	\$10, sellers
China Light & P. Co.	\$10	\$10, sellers
China Provident	\$10	\$9.25, sellers
Cotton Mills—		
Ewo	Tls. 50	Tls. 74
Hongkong	\$10	\$13, sellers
International	Tls. 75	Tls. 64, ex div.
Laou Kung Mow	Tls. 100	11s. 85
Soychee	Tls. 500	Tls. 325
Dairy Farm	\$6	\$18, sales & buy.
Docks & Wharves—		
H. & K. Wharf & C.	\$50	\$88, buyers
H. & W. Dock	\$50	\$151, sellers
New Amoy Dock	\$64	17 <i>l</i> , sellers
Shanghai Dock and Eng. Co. Ltd.	Tls. 10	Tls. 105, sales & buyers
Shai & H. Wharf	Tls. 100	Tls. 229, buyers
Fenwick & Co., Geol.	\$25	\$22, sellers
G. Island Cement	\$10	\$19, sales & buy.
Hongkong & C. Gas	\$10	\$175, buyers
Hongkong Electric	\$10	\$15, sales & buyers
H. H. L. Tramways	\$100	\$215
Hongkong Hotel Co.	\$50	\$112 <i>l</i>
Hongkong Ice Co.	\$25	\$23 <i>l</i> , sellers
Hongkong Rope Co.	\$10	\$23 <i>l</i> , sellers
H'kong S. Waterboat	\$10	5 <i>d</i> , buyers
Insurances—		
Canton	\$50	\$300, sellers
China Fire	\$20	\$95, sales
China Traders	\$25	\$95, buyers
Hongkong Fire	\$50	\$332 <i>l</i> , sales & buy.
North China	25	Tls. 85
Union	\$100	\$775, sellers
Yangtze	\$100	\$165, sellers
Land and Buildings—		
H'kong Land Invest.	\$100	\$103, buyers
Humphreys' Estate	\$10	\$11 <i>l</i> , sellers
Kowloon Land & R.	\$30	\$39
Shanghai Land	Tls. 50	Tls. 96, x. n. issue sellers
West Point Building	\$50	\$50, sellers
Mining—		
Charbonnages	Frs. 250	\$450, nominal
Raubs	18 10	\$89, sellers
Philippine Co.	\$10	\$5
Refineries—		
China Sugar	\$100	\$145, sellers
Luzon Sugar	\$100	\$22, sellers
Steamship Companies		
China and Manila	\$25	\$23, sellers
Douglas Steamship	\$50	\$40, sellers
H. Canton & M.	\$15	\$27 <i>l</i> , sales & buy.
Indo-China S. N. Co.	\$10	\$73, sellers
Shell Transport Co.	25	31 <i>l</i> , sellers
Star Ferry	\$10	\$27 <i>l</i> , sales & buy.
Do. New	\$5	\$17 <i>l</i> , buyers
Shanghai & H. Dyeing	\$5 <i>l</i>	nominal
South China M. Post	\$25	\$22, sellers
Steam Laundry Co.	\$5	\$5.75
Stores & Dispensaries		
Campbell, M. & Co.	\$10	\$32
Powell & Co., Wm.	\$10	8 <i>l</i> , sellers
Watkins	\$10	\$3, sellers
Watson & Co., A. S.	\$10	\$12 <i>l</i> , sellers
United Asbestos	\$4	\$9, buyers
Do. Founders	\$10	\$150, sales

VERNON & SMYTH Brokers.

Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co.'s Share Report for the week ending November 3th, 1906, states:—Owing to the races business has been very dull during the past week, and with the exception of a slight improvement in Langkawi there is nothing much to report. Banks.—No business done. Hongkong quotes \$817*l* buyers. The London quotation remains the same, £95. The T. T. rate on London to-day is 3/1*l*. Marine and Fire Insurance.—No business reported. Shipping.—A single operation is reported in Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company (preference shares) at Tls. 50*l*. Docks and Wharves.—Shanghai Dock and Engineering Company, Limited. A cash transaction is reported at Tls. 102. Sugars.—No business reported. Lands.—Nothing done. Industrial.—Cotton Mills. Business has been done in Ewos at Tls. 7*l* for December, and in Laou Kung Mows at Tls. 83.80, and Tls. 99 for December. Shanghai Gas Company (now scrip) are quoted at Tls. 106. Maatschappij, etc., in Langkawi, have been dealt in at Tls. 23*l* cash, and Tls. 24*l* December. Stores and Hotels. Astor Hotel shares have changed hands at \$28*l*, Hall and Holtz at \$24, and Hotel des Colonies at Tls. 15*l*. Miscellaneous—Telephone shares. An operation is reported at Tls. 6*l*. Loans and Debentures.—Perak Sugar 7 per cent. Debentures are quoted at Tls. 97*l*. Municipal 6 per cent. Debentures at Tls. 98. Shanghai Land 6 per cent. Debentures at Tls. 97.

EXCHANGE.

FRIDAY, Nov. 16th.

ON LONDON—Telegraphic Transfer	2/3 <i>l</i>
Bank Bills, on demand	2/3 <i>l</i>
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	2/3 <i>l</i>
Bank Bills at 4 months' sight	2/4 <i>l</i>
Credits, at 4 months' sight	2/4 <i>l</i>
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	2/4 <i>l</i>
ON PARIS—	
Bank Bills, on demand	290 <i>l</i>
Credits 4 months' sight	295
ON GERMANY.—	
On demand	236
ON NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	56
Credits, 60 days' sight	57 <i>l</i>
ON BOMBAY.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	170 <i>l</i>
Bank, on demand	171 <i>l</i>
ON CALCUTTA.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	170 <i>l</i>
Bank, on demand	17 <i>l</i>
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank, at sight	72 <i>l</i>
Private, 30 days' sight	73 <i>l</i>
ON YOKOHAMA.—	
On demand	112 <i>l</i>
ON MANILA.—	
On demand	112 <i>l</i>
ON SINGAPORE.—	
On demand	1 <i>l</i> p.c.p.m.
ON BATAVIA.—	
On demand	138 <i>l</i>
ON HAIPHONG.—	
On demand	1 <i>l</i> p.c.p.m.
ON SAIGON.—	
On demand	1 <i>l</i> p.c.p.m.
ON BANGKOK.—	
On demand	64
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	\$8.60
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	\$45.70
BAR SILVER, per oz.	32 <i>l</i>

FREIGHTS.

Messrs. Wheeck & Co.'s Freight Market Report, dated Shanghai 8th November, 1906, states:—There is little of interest to report in our homeward freight market since last writing beyond the fact that the rate on straw braid to New York via Suez has been lowered from 30*s*. to 25*s*. per ton, thus placing Shanghai on an equal footing with Japan. Coastwise:—Freights have continued fairly good during the past fortnight although at the close there are signs of things slackening off a little which is only to be expected as the winter draws nearer.

From Hankow per Conference Steamers.—To London and Northern Continental ports 46*s*. per ton of 40 c. ft. plus river freight. To Genoa, Marseilles or Havre 41*s*. per ton of 40 c. ft. plus river freight. To New York (via Suez) General Cargo 32*s*. per ton of 40 c. ft. plus river freight. To New York (via Suez):—Tea 39*s*. per ton of 40 c. ft. plus river freight. To New York (overland):—Tea G. \$1*l* cents per lb. gross, plus river freight. To Shanghai:—Tea and General Cargo Tls. 1.60 to \$1.80 per ton, weight or measurement.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES SINCE LAST MAIL.

November— ARRIVALS

11, Taki Maru, Japanese str., from Java.
 11, Tishow, British str., from Chefoo.
 11, Willehad, German str., from Nagasaki.
 12, Adana, British str., from Moji.
 12, Choysang, British str., from Shanghai.
 12, Chungsang, British str., from Soutabiya.
 12, D'Entrecoasteaux, Fr. flagship, from Saigon.
 12, Ernest Simons, Fr. str., from Marseilles.
 12, Kansu, British str., from Newchwang.
 12, Lightning, British str., from Calcutta.
 12, Rubi, British str., from Manila.
 12, Sanuki Maru, Japanese str., from Shanghai.
 12, Tatsu Maru, Japan se str., from Moji.
 12, Telemachus, British str., from Tacoma.
 12, Wongkoi, German str., from Bangkok.
 13, Athenian, British str., from Vancouver.
 13, Brisgavia, German str., from Shanhai.
 13, Cheangchew, British str., from Singapore.
 13, Haiching, British str., from Coast Ports.
 13, Hangsang, British str., from Canton.
 13, Huichow, British str., from Canton.
 13, Loongsang, British str., from Manila.
 13, M. Rickmers, German str., from Bangkok.
 13, Oscar II., Norw. str., from Soutaiya.
 13, Peshawur, British str., from London.
 13, Petchaburi, German str., from Bangkok.
 13, Pitsanulok, German str., from Canton.
 14, Arabia, German str., from Portland.
 14, Arrow, British 4-m. bk., from N w York.
 14, Glenearn, British str., from Shanghai.
 14, Loosok, German str., from Bangkok.
 14, Merionethshire Brit. str., from Shanghai.
 14, Waising, British str., from Canton.
 14, Providence, Norw. str., from Bangkok.
 15, Delta, British str., from Hangchow.
 15, Falk, Norwegian str., from Canton.
 15, Hongkong, French str., from Haiphong.
 15, Iyo Maru, Japanese str., from London.
 15, Kutsang, British str., from Calcutta.
 15, Tjimahi, Dutch str., from Macassar.
 15, Tsurugisan Maru, Ja. str., from Kotsu.
 15, Yabiko Maru, Japanese str., from Oji.

November— DEPARTURES

11, Dovre, Norwegian str., for Bangkok.
 11, Holstein, German str., for Haiphong.
 12, Canton Maru, Japanese str., for Saigon.
 12, Ernest Simons, French str., for Shanghai.
 12, E. Rickmers, German str., for Swatow.
 12, Glenogle, British str., for Amoy.
 12, Knutsberg, Ger. str., for Kweilghauwan.
 12, Landrat Scheiff, German str., for Canton.
 12, Taiyuan, British str., for Australia.
 13, Amara, British str., for Hongkong.
 13, Andree Rickmers, Ger. str., for Bangkok.
 13, Anping, Chinese str., for Canton.
 13, Australien, French str., for Europe.
 13, Choysang, British str., for Canton.
 13, Glenfalloch, British str., for Amoy.
 13, Hanoi French str., for Haiphong.
 13, Hyson, British str., for Shanghai.
 13, Kaga Maru, Japanese str., for Seattle.
 13, Masan Maru, Japanese str., for Tamsui.
 13, Meefoo, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
 13, Montanes, American str., for Manila.
 13, Taki Maru, Japanese str., for Moji.
 13, Tinhaw British str., for Canton.
 13, Willehad, German str., for Sydney.
 13, Yeddo, British str., for Manila.
 14, Arratoon Apar, British str., for Calcutta.
 14, Fooksang, British str., for Calcutta.
 14, Hangsang, British str., for Shanghai.
 14, Ithaka, German str., for Chinkiang.
 14, Sanuki Maru, Japanese str., for London.
 14, Tean, British str., for Manila.
 15, Brisgavia, German str., for Hamburg.
 15, Cheangchew, British str., for Amoy.
 15, Glenearn, British str., for Saigon.
 15, Haiching, British str., for Coast Ports.
 15, Ischia, Italian str., for Bombay.
 15, Johanne, German str., for Swatow.
 15, Peshawur, British str., for Shanghai.
 15, Shahjehan, British str., for Saigon.
 15, Waishing, British str., for Shanghai.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Nippon Maru, from San Francisco, &c.,
 Messrs. A. H. Purnell, B. F. Gregory, J. M.
 Riggs, C. F. Bradley, Mrs. P. O. Seffer, Mr.
 and Mrs. W. F. Blanch, Mrs. Marquard, Mrs.
 Speicher, Miss B. L. Pettigrew, Mrs. F.
 Griffith, Mr. J. McCracken, Dr. J. S. Stone,
 Mr. C. W. Rogg, Sir Paul Chater, Messrs. F.

W. Talbot, G. A. Warren, Mrs. Hanna, Messrs.
 W. R. Blanchard, Rafael Lopez, Mrs. L. E.
 Hicks, Messrs. A. H. Page, W. C. Merrill,
 Joseph Speicher, Miss B. A. Ross, Messrs. O. F.
 Hills, E. H. Foot, D. D. Thomson, Mrs. J. S.
 Stone, Messrs. W. C. Streeter, C. Paul Chater,
 T. Hough, T. Robertson, J. L. Woodruff, Miss
 E. Traver, Mr. P. O. Seffer, Mrs. Colley, Mr.
 H. Marquard, Mr. E. Cubitt, Mrs. O. F. Hills,
 Misses W. M. Sanderson, H. Pearce, Miss B.
 Stone, Mrs. G. Tenneson, Messrs. J. A. Jupp,
 F. W. Dudley, Miss Hanna, Messrs. Wm. K.
 Hotschkiss, G. Lyman, Mrs. A. Page, Messrs.
 C. Pnesser, J. Speicher, R. C. Stout, H. H.
 Palmer, F. Griffith, Miss K. Tensen, Miss M.
 Stone, Mr. W. S. Dupree, Capt. F. W. Lyons,
 and Mr. Turner.

Per Australien, for Hongkong from Kobe,
 Comte de Montfort, Miss de Montfort, Miss
 Beonett, Messrs. Jordan Mackestown and A.
 David; from Shanghai, Messrs. C. S. Haslam,
 J. G. Ridick, Mrs. Halle, Miss Cross, Messrs.
 W. Purcher, Zanetti, J. Costa and Arratoon;
 for Saigon from Yokohama, Messrs. Burguet
 and Jousset de Bellesme; from Shanghai, Mr.
 Dighton and Mrs. Parry; for Singapore from
 Shanghai, Miss R. Newhoff, Mrs. Betty Rud,
 Miss B. Silverstein, Mrs. N. Drucker, and Mr.
 R. S. Mathews; for Port Said from Yokohama,
 Mr. H. J. Vermuelen; for Marseilles from
 Shanghai, Miss and Miss Portes, Lieut. Grasset,
 Lieut. Lacave Laplagne, Lieut. Bouysson, Lieut.
 Leinoine, Messrs. Godfrin, P. Guillaud, Mr. and
 Mrs. Lepissier and infant, Miss Lepissier, Miss
 P. Loup, Mr. and Mrs. Weynon, Mrs. Bertrand
 and infant, Mrs. de Deyn, Messrs. J. S. M.
 Gatin, H. M. Grunber, Yvon, Mrs. Sonter and
 3 children, Mr. Guidon Lavalée, Mrs. Paul
 Marie, Mr. Rosazza Valentine, Mr. and Miss
 Dr. uin.

Per Ernest Simons, for Hongkong from
 Marseilles, Mr. and Mrs. Lecomto; from Colombo,
 Mrs. Vegel; from Saigon, Mrs. Espinosa,
 Messrs. Kruse and Alberts; for Shanghai from
 Marseilles, Mr. Marie Gull, Dr. A. C. Bryson,
 Messrs. W. C. Wood, Joe de Maiudreth, Rey-
 dellet, de Clervaux, Delaunay d'Armancourt,
 Eitel, Fixere, Eseus, Mrs. and Miss Chelatend,
 infant, Comte and Comtesse d'Egels d'Eslo,
 Comte de Baray, Mr. Le Taxier, Mr. and Mrs.
 Marchand, Messrs. Bouhy, Kalm, Liser, Reys,
 Boucherie, Reynes, Barriere, Chirin, Melchevi,
 and Decermis; from Singapore, Mr. Brooke
 Johnson; from Saigon, Mrs. Holder and Mr.
 Auserny; for Kobe from Marseilles, Dr. Ten-
 kato; for Yokohama from Marseilles, Messrs.
 Muravur, Heinendinger, Chas. Joutchenko and
 Madle; from Saigon, Messrs. Dard and
 Bouleaud.

Per Sanuki Maru, from Shanghai for Hong-
 kong, Miss F. E. Sandes, Mr. W. V. Nugent,
 Capt. and Mrs. G. F. Mulle, Mr. P. L. Swenson;
 for Singapore, Dr. Sydney Bishop, Rev. and
 Mrs. S. Walker, Sir and Lady B. Venles and
 Miss Venles; for Colombo, Messrs. A. J. Godden
 and A. McDowell; for Marseilles, Mr. John
 Simpsn, Miss Simpson, Messrs. Chas. F. Allen,
 Robert Desallais, and Dr. H. Taketani; for
 London, Miss Tapson, Messrs. Chas. Nettleship
 and Robert Santer.

Per Easteru, from Sydny, &c., for Hongkong
 Misses N. and V. Pounds, Mr. and Mrs. Brasier
 de Thuy, Miss J. Jeanjaques, Miss Warren,
 Master Woodley, Mr. P. Simecek, Dr. Wm.
 Nuuan, Mr. H. S. McMaster, Miss William, Mr.
 and Mrs. E. Lee and child, Capt. S. P.
 Blair, Messrs. V. L. Cartal, A. C. Gulk,
 Rafael Reyes, Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Cummings;

Per Nde, from Yokohama for London, Mr.
 H. St. G. Field, Mrs. Abell, Mrs. H. E. Green
 and 2 children; for Marseilles, Capt. Wakefield;
 from Shanghai for Hongkong, Messrs. G. C.
 Dew and Alex. Ross; for Marseilles, Mr. and
 Mrs. Hooper and 5 children, Mr. Alex. Maligan;
 for London, Rev. and Mrs. Parker and 3 children,
 Mrs. and Miss de St. Croix, Mrs. Dew and 2
 children, Dr. and Mrs. E. L. Marsh and 2
 children.

Per Athenian, from Vancouver, Mr. S. O.
 Smith, Mrs. C. R. Smith, Miss Smith, Major
 H. E. Lowes, Messrs. N. J. Hunter, A. M.
 Darley, Capt. and Mrs. Cabiling, Mrs. S. Robin-
 son, Messrs. J. A. Hodges, R. Schneidewind,
 and Mrs. Schneidewind; from Yokohama, Mr.
 Donald McKenzie; from Shanghai, Mr. and
 Mrs. R. Glock and Mr. W. B. Turnell.

Per Delta, from Shanghai, Mrs. R. W. Little,
 Mr. and Mrs. Blennerhassett and 4 children,
 Messrs. G. E. Wake, P. McG. Grant, Mr. and
 Mrs. G. S. Hall, Rev. John and Mrs. Lemley,
 Mr. E. Nissin, Miss E. M. Jenkins, Messrs.
 Chas. Wollen, J. Rimsche, H. P. White, L.
 Basse A. Scherle, Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Messrs.
 Keller, Karl Von Helfern, Atkinson, R. G.
 Tobin, Wen, F. B. Marshall, Sergt. Luthard,
 Messrs. J. A. Barreto, A. R. Abbas, W. E.
 Davies, D. M. Wood, Hon. and Mrs. Francis
 Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. MacDonald,
 Messrs. H. Norman Pope and H. McIbraith.

Per Iyo Maru, from London for Hongkong,
 Rev. and Mrs. Maclagan and child, Messrs. J.
 Freemantle, Sears, N. J. L. Amatmall and M.
 Motoomall; for Yokohama, Mr. B. R. C.
 Lamberlain.

DEPARTED.

Per Princess Alice, for Hamburg, &c., Messrs.
 A. Anglbeck, Alamsingh, Mrs. An Fun Hee,
 Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Batcheller, Mr. Barmann,
 Major and Mrs. Balbitt, Dr. and Mrs. Babington
 and children, Mr. Brown, Dr. and Mrs.
 Blane, Mr. and Mrs. von Boddendorff Kolpin,
 Miss Puchhaz, Miss Ilse Brühmer, Mr. L.
 Bertend, Miss B. Benjamin, Mrs. Buret,
 Mr. and Mrs. K. F. Crawford, Mr. W. Candler,
 Mrs. Clark and child, Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Carnegie
 and daughter, Mr. Chotirmel and child,
 Capt. H. D. Ward, Mr. and Mrs. Tess Dudgeon,
 Miss Dugdale, Mr. C. J. Dekker, Mrs. F.
 Dering, Miss Dotring, Messrs. H. W. Dainty,
 B. Danlon, J. Dandona, Mrs. Endicott, Mr.
 J. A. van Est, Miss Ekstrand, Messrs. E. and
 A. Elliot, Mr. and Miss Freeman, Mr. O.
 Fielding, Miss G. Edge, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon,
 Misses E. L. and Mary Gilbert, Messrs. T. J.
 and W. D. Graham, Mr. and Mrs. W. E.
 Howard, Messrs. G. Hausbrand, F. Hoffmann,
 D. Jenke, Mrs. C. H. Jones, Messrs. F. Kampf,
 A. R. Knipes, Mrs. A. Koehler Dill, Mrs.
 Kerr, Mr. Larned, Miss Edith Lammertz,
 Miss Lewin, Mrs. G. P. Leehr and children,
 Miss Long, Messrs. Gerald Loo, P. Lass, Geo.
 E. Maynard, A. MacWillie, MacLeod, W. Mac-
 clean, Mrs. H. Mayell, Mr. Chr. Moes, Mrs.
 Marielle, Mrs. and Miss Moore, Mr. and Mrs.
 Mackenzie, Mr. P. D. Marples, Mrs. F. R.
 Moran, Misses Macintyre, O. Naumann, G.
 Neutens, Miss Olive, Mrs. Ph. M. Price, Messrs.
 J. Pollak, Panizza, P. Reincke, H. R. Robbins,
 Geo. Rodis, A. R. Rahman, O. von Stettin,
 Dr. Otto Stecke, Mr. Hans Stecke, Mr. and
 Mrs. Sjoholm and children, Mr. Th. olterbeck,
 Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Suggett, Mr. Schomburg,
 Mr. and Mrs. Schwank and child, Messrs.
 John Sauler, Wm. Sanborn, Alfred Siemssen,
 Mrs. L. Siemssen and child, Messrs. S. J. Smith,
 Sharples, Mrs. M. Suter and child, Mrs. K.
 Schnurrenberger, Messrs. W. Schnurmann,
 Gerold Sto, Mr. and Mrs. Schlesier, Miss Tolbert,
 Messrs. A. D. Thomson, Torkewitz, Miss van
 der Yalk, Mr. J. C. Yilgenhart, Mr. and Mrs.
 C. A. Waeltmeister, Mr. J. Wagner, Mrs.
 Whitehall, Mrs. Wilson and child, Dr. Wallau,
 Lieut. v. Wietzlow, Miss v. Wietzlow, Mr. and
 Mrs. J. Watt Jameson, and Mrs. Wegener.

Per Ernest Simons, for Shanghai, Messrs.
 Brasier de Thuy, L. M. J. Van Sluyters, K. E.
 Leckie, J. M. Saker, A. Stein, H. Moore, R. J.
 Morrow, J. Cruickshank, Fretsch, Hoffmann
 and Alannent; for Yokohama, Mr. Geo. Reiche.

Per Australien, for Saigon, Mr. W. W. Clark;
 for Colombo, Messrs. G. A. David and Jordan
 Markertoon; for Bombay, Messrs. N. K. Antia
 and A. V. Apcar; for Marseilles, Mrs. Bertrand,
 Messrs. Lend-nberg, Flock and Guingueau.

Per Kaga Maru, for Seattle, &c., Messrs.
 Wilson, J. Mitchell, Miss Mitchell, Miss E.
 Mitchell, Messrs. J. B. Early, Rajahmial, Hutch-
 ison, J. R. Curran and James E. Netel.

Per Sanuki Maru, for London, &c., Messrs.
 Desallais, C. H. Nettleship, Mrs. and Miss Simp-
 son, Dr. Sydney Bishop, Rev. A. J. Codden,
 Mr. and Mrs. Marquardt, Miss Tapson, Messrs.
 C. Weisman, C. E. Allen, Mrs. Walker, Mr.
 Robert Sosar, Mr. and Master Owen Wilks,
 Messrs. Medwall, Oushakoff, L. H. Marsian, S.
 Bootassis and L. T. Ribakson.